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Established 1887

Prague 'is beautiful because it has some of the most perfectly preserved medieval quarters and bridges in Europe. It is sad because it was once one of the great cities and its growth and vitality have somehow been stunted by the imposition of an alien system'

10 Years Later: Scars on Prague's Soul

By Michael Dobbs

PRAGUE (WP) — A modest, rather shabbily dressed man makes his way by bus from his home in the suburbs of Bratislava to the Slovak Forestry Ministry in the city center. Accompanied by a couple of secret policemen, he is ignored by his fellow commuters.

Ten years after launching the slogan "Socialism with a human face," Alexander Dubcek has himself been transformed into one more faceless Czechoslovak bureaucrat.

Near the office where the former first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party now works, there is a building with a red banner slung across its facade. Emblazoned with six-foot high white lettering, it reads: "Hail to the Soviet armed forces — our liberators."

The banner refers to the Red Army's liberation of Czechoslovakia from Nazi occupation during World War II. But it could equally well be a paean of praise for its return as an invading force in August 1968.

Topsy-Turvy World

In the topsy-turvy society that Czechoslovakia has become, the reform movement known abroad as the Prague Spring is officially condemned as a "counter-revolution" and its forcible suppression is lauded as "an act of socialist solidarity."

Jiri Hajek was Czechoslovakian foreign minister at the time and denounced the invasion in the United Nations. Last year he became one of the original signatories of the Czechoslovak human rights manifesto, Charter 77. His view: "The forcible reimposition of Stalinism in this country has all the elements of a cruel farce."

Like Mr. Dubcek and Mr. Hajek, nearly all the leading politicians associated with the reform movement are either disgraced or dead. The exception is Gustav Husak, the Slovak leader originally believed to be a liberal who threw in his lot with the conservatives and ousted Mr. Dubcek as party secretary in April 1969.

Two weeks ago, he publicly thanked Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev for extending a helping hand to Czechoslovakia in 1968.



Alexander Dubcek during the Prague Spring of 1968

In what was euphemistically described as the normalization process, around half a million Czechs lost their jobs or were expelled from the Communist Party. Writers and factory managers became bus drivers and stokers.

Another 150,000 people — including prominent cultural figures such as film director Milos Forman and journalist Jiri Lederer — left the country after the invasion.

The result has been rapid upward mobility for anyone who was prepared formally to approve the Soviet action. This sizable new bureaucracy forms the bedrock of support for the new regime.

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Subway Construction

It is symbolic of the new order that Prague's Wenceslas Square, where young Czechs protested the invasion by sitting down in front of Soviet tanks, is being ripped apart for the construction of a subway — to be built with Soviet assistance.

"Nowadays Prague is both a beautiful and a sad city," says a long-time Western resident. "It is beautiful because it has some of the most perfectly preserved medieval quarters and bridges in Europe. It is sad because it was once one of the great cities and its growth and vitality have somehow been stunted by the imposition of an alien system."

The Czechs possess the virtues of sobriety and hard work. They are proud of founding the first university in Central Europe and of their resistance to the Papacy in the 15th century — 100 years before similar developments elsewhere. Prague's citizens have long dreamed of being a kind of bridge between East and West.

For a brief period before the Communist coup in 1948 and again 20 years later, it was a vision that looked like it would be realized. Today, however, the official mentality is that of the border state: the Soviet bloc's military and ideological representative on the front line with the capitalist West.

Since the Czechs are essentially Western in outlook, the fear of ideological contamination is that much greater.

In Czechoslovakia no attempt has yet been made to embark on a policy of national reconciliation like that adopted by Janos Kadar in neighboring Hungary after the bloody suppression of the 1956 uprising. Nor is there the mood of outspoken national defiance that makes the Russians tread so warily in Poland.

Ever the realists, the Czechs appear resigned to accepting a situation they can do little to alter.

Of the package of reforms introduced in 1968, the only one to survive virtually intact is federalization. After years of feeling exploited by the Czechs, the Slovaks now have their own regional government.

Bratislava Booms

This, combined with huge investments, has given their once backward capital Bratislava the appearance of a boom town and meant that they have probably gained most in the years following the Soviet invasion.

The biggest casualty has been the border.

Tanks, Troops Storm Village, Blow Up Houses

Syrians Hunting Down Franjeh Assassins

BEIRUT, June 14 (UPI) — Syrian soldiers and tanks of the Arab peacekeeping force stormed a northern Lebanese village today and blew up homes in search of the killers of the son of Lebanon's former president, reports reaching Beirut said.

Beirut newspapers carried reports that quoted former President Sleiman Franjeh as vowing a "war to the death" against the Phalangist killers of his son, Tony, his daughter-in-law and 3-year-old granddaughter, who died in an attack on their villa Tuesday in Ehden, 15 miles south of Tripoli.

The Franjeh family planned to bury their dead today at the clan's northern stronghold of Zghorta. More than three dozen persons were killed in the surprise Phalangist artillery and mortar attack on the mountain resort of Ehden.

Travelers from the region said that a large Syrian force, supported by tanks, today encircled the village of Deir el Ahmar, 15 miles from the scene of the slaughter of the Franjehs.

Police sources said that the Syrians stormed the police station in Deir el Ahmar, killing an off-duty Lebanese army staff sergeant. The

Lebanese internal security men at the station tried to resist but were disarmed, the police said.

The sources also said the Syrian force had detained about 200 persons in northern areas in connection with attack on the Franjeh villa.

30 Tanks Involved

Local residents said the Syrians had made a number of arrests and blew up the house of gunmen believed to have taken part in the attack on the Franjeh family.

A statement by the Arab peacekeeping forces yesterday said troops were dispatched to the region to chase the killers.

But sets no timetable

Carter Reaffirms Intent

To Normalize China Ties

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP) — President Carter has told an international business group that his administration intends to move toward normal relations with China, while maintaining aid to Taiwan.

But sources close to the group — the Trilateral Commission — said yesterday that Mr. Carter, in his talk Monday, gave no timetable for establishing full relations with Peking. Presidential advisers insisted yesterday that none has been set.

Peking is demanding that the United States end its defense treaty with Taiwan. A U.S. official, who

Newsmen on the scene said as many as 30 tanks and 1,500 soldiers were involved in the operation.

The Syrian action occurred as the Lebanese government pressed efforts to restore peace to the north, the main trouble spot in the country now that the Israelis have withdrawn from the southern border region.

Lt. Gen. Ennio Silasvuo, commander of the UN peacekeeping forces in the Middle East, began talks today with President Elias Sarkis and other government officials on the south Lebanon situation.

The attack on Ehden took place as Israel was completing its withdrawal and apparently shattered hopes for a period of relative calm in the nation.

The independent newspaper An Nahar today said Tony Franjeh, his Egyptian-born wife and daughter were dragged out of bed, taken to the courtyard, and shot. The child was killed by 25 bullets, the newspaper said. The villa was set afire.

Police sources said another 82 persons were reported injured and the sources said the Phalangists suffered 12 dead. Other Beirut newspapers said 600 to 800 Phalangist militiamen took part in the attack.

The Phalangist party newspaper Al Aamal said that the retreating militia forces were attacked by Lebanese air force planes, but this could not be confirmed.

The Ehden raid was the latest in a series of clashes between the rival groups in an apparent power struggle for control of the north.

Revenge Is Passport

"The Franjeh clan no longer cares about political alliances which are a thing of the past," a diplomat said. "Revenge is the passport and revenge they will."

As news of the killing spread through north Lebanon, Franjeh supporters in several villages cut roads and manned barricades, travelers from the north reported. Syrian units of the 30,000-man Arab League force quickly moved in and restored relative calm.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in a cable of condolence to Mr. Franjeh. "This painful tragedy makes the heart of every Arab bleed. This escalating crisis poses a threat not only to your country but to the entire Arab world."

Reaffirming his intention Monday, Mr. Carter said that U.S. trade with Taiwan, as well as military aid, must continue. Current appropriations provide \$10 million in easy-credit loans for the Nationalist government to buy military equipment.

At present, the United States has full relations with the Nationalist government on Taiwan, and a lower-level liaison office in Peking.

The Trilateral Commission, established in 1973 by financier David Rockefeller, is a private group of businessmen and scholars from Western Europe, North America and Japan.

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'Firm Proof' Cubans in Angola Carter Says Castro Failed To Restrain Zaire Rebels

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI) — President Carter said today that Cuban President Fidel Castro "could have done more to stop the invasion" of Zaire by Katangans.

Mr. Carter said at a news conference that he has "firm proof" that the Cubans were involved in the training of the Katangans, and he said that Mr. Castro still has not condemned the invasion.

Mr. Carter, asked if he thought Mr. Castro lied about Cuban involvement in the invasion, said, "I really don't desire to get into a public dispute with Mr. Castro through the news media."

But he said, "In Angola, the Cuban government has more than 20,000 troops — 4,000 in the southern part of the country, from where the rebel attack was launched. We have firm proof of this."

'Diplomats Informed'

"The knowledge of the impending raid has been acknowledged by Mr. Castro himself. He informed one of our own diplomats" of that.

"The fact is that Castro could have done more," Mr. Carter said. "He could have interceded with the raiders themselves... and notified the world at large that an attack was about to take place."

"I would like Mr. Castro to pledge himself, and the Angolan government to pledge itself," not to invade Zaire again, Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter spoke shortly after a senior White House official said U.S. intelligence reports show that the Cubans trained the Katangan rebels who invaded Zaire last month and accompanied them to the border.

Urges End to Embargo

In an opening statement, Mr. Carter urged Congress to lift the arms embargo placed against Turkey three years ago after the invasion of Cyprus.

He called it Congress' "most immediate and urgent foreign policy decision."

He said the embargo was "not contributing to a settlement of the Cyprus dispute, has driven a wedge between Turkey and Greece, and weakened the cohesiveness and readiness of NATO."

He called for military sales credits for Turkey and Greece, economic aid for Turkey, and funds for rehabilitating refugees in Cyprus.

He called both nations "valuable friends and allies," and added: "Lifting the embargo is essential to hopes for peace and stability in eastern region of the Mediterranean."

Castro Said to Confirm Training Of Rhodesia, S.W.-Africa Rebels

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI) — Fidel Castro has confirmed reports that Cubans are training Rhodesian and South-West African guerrillas, a congressman who interviewed Castro said yesterday.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., briefing reporters on the interview that he and other members of Congress had with Mr. Castro in Havana Monday, said, "Castro quite openly and explicitly acknowledged the fact that Cuba was providing advice and training and logistical assistance to the liberation forces in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South-West Africa) and South Africa."

He indicated that the aid to Rhodesian rebels is being provided in Zambia, where one of the two major black guerrilla units is based. While Rhodesian rebel leaders have boasted that their forces are getting direct support from Cuban advisers, Havana had never before officially confirmed that.

It had been understood, but not officially confirmed, that Cuban advisers were training Namibian rebels inside Angola. Namibia is the African name for South-West Africa, the former League of Nations trust territory controlled by South Africa.

Rep. Solarz said Mr. Castro told his visitors that Cuban troops would remain in Angola "so long as the situation is unstable in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa."

Castro told the congressmen he had heard rumors of the Katanga invasion. Story Page 5.

McGovern Suspects 'Mistaken Priorities' Cause Cure Delay

Slow 'War on Cancer' Angers Senators at Hearing

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT) — Long-simmering congressional impatience with stagnation of the government's 7-year-old war on cancer boiled over yesterday when senators demanded to know why so little progress has been made in developing cures.

Five senators led by George McGovern, D-S.D., and Robert Dole, R-Kan., closely questioned the two scientists who direct the government's campaign against cancer. At issue was whether billions of research dollars have been properly spent.

"I have a suspicion that we're losing the war on cancer because of mistaken priorities and misallocation of funds," Sen. McGovern said at a cancer hearing of the Senate subcommittee on nutrition. He added pointedly: "There has been

no lack of funds — it's almost \$1 billion a year."

Sen. Dole said: "From where I sit, Congress has already provided the necessary funds and the mandate. It appears to me that enough time has passed since the 1971 legislation [which opened the cancer campaign] to warrant the thorough responses we are seeking."

The two scientists under fire were Dr. Donald Fredrickson, Director of the National Institutes of Health, and Dr. Arthur Updegraff, Director of the National Cancer Institute.

The questioning was polite but unusually to the point, it confirmed that Congress is becoming less willing to give U.S. funds to the biomedical research community without a better accounting of where the money is going and why.

Members of the House, led by Reps. Paul Rogers, D-Fla., and David

Obey, D-Wis., have also been asking whether the U.S. investment in cancer research in recent years — almost \$5 billion — has been well spent.

Specific questions during the two days of Senate hearings that ended yesterday were whether modification of the environment, especially one's diet, could substantially reduce incidence of cancer, and why cancer research was directed less at prevention than at "unproven hypotheses," as Sen. McGovern put it.

"On the one hand, we worry about saccharin, parts per billion of nitrosamines in nitrite-cured meats, and possible mutagens in fried hamburger," he said. "On the other, we have a National Cancer Institute which spends only 1 percent of its budget on the diet-cancer relationship when approximately

one-half of all cancers may be diet-related."

Dr. Fredrickson estimated that one-third of cases of human cancer were caused by genetic factors and the rest by environmental causes, of which most were due to diet.

"It's the accumulation of very small amounts of materials in a person over a lifetime that ends in a tumor," he said. Finding the specific causative agents was extremely difficult because people were exposed to thousands of chemical agents in food, air and drinking water, and part of the problem was which of them to rule out.

The candid give-and-take was in marked contrast to much past dialogue at congressional cancer research hearings. Members of Congress said they perceive a growing national restlessness with the lack of tangible results in cancer research.

Members of the House, led by Reps. Paul Rogers, D-Fla., and David

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh 25
Belgium	20.8	Lebanon	211.6
Denmark	3.50	Luxembourg	2.75
Egypt	22	Morocco	2.75
Finland	2.50	Netherlands	2.50
France	3.00	Nigeria	1.11
Germany	1.50	Portugal	25
Greece	20	Spain	40
India	18	Sweden	2.5
Iran	8	Switzerland	1.20
Israel	60	Turkey	17
	400	U.S. (Mar.) (E)	50
	1.00	Yugoslavia	20



Rome firemen work to quell flames after an explosion ripped through an electric power plant.

Red Brigades Claim Responsibility

Terrorists Bomb Power Plant in Rome

By Henry Tanner

ROME, June 14 (NYT) — Terrorists today set off a chain of time bombs in a power plant on the outskirts of Rome, touching off a fire that caused an estimated \$600,000 in damage and left a part of the city without current for several hours.

The Red Brigades terrorist organization claimed responsibility in an anonymous telephone call to the headquarters of the power company, the Rome Municipal Electricity and Water Authority.

Another powerful bomb was planted in front of the national telephone company in another part of the capital, but the terrorists fled without setting the timing device

fuse after they were spotted by guards, according to the police. The investigators said that the two attacks appeared to be part of a coordinated operation.

The bomb at the telephone company would have gone off at about 3 a.m., less than two hours before the blast at the power plant, and would have diverted the fire brigade and police.

The bombing was the most spectacular act of political violence by

abolished the immorality act and mixed marriages act, which banned interracial sex or marriage.

He also abolished the hated pass law that was used to restrict the movements of blacks, gave everyone the right to own land and lifted the ban on multiracial political movements and public meetings.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Equal Pay, Equal Work To Apply in S.-W. Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, June 14 (AP) — South African authorities today announced that the principle of equal pay for equal work for all races would apply immediately to civil servants here.

The move was the latest in a series of measures during the last year to eliminate racial discrimination in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

Martinus Steyn, the administrator-general, said that the decision would be retroactive to April 1 and that salary adjustments would be implemented as soon as possible.

Mr. Steyn said that the policy would apply to employees of the South-West African administration and the local public service.

He said that the administration, controlled by South Africa's ruling National Party, had agreed to make the necessary funds available.

It was not immediately known how many blacks or persons of mixed race work in the civil service and would benefit from the decision.

"Shortly after my assumption of office I decided that differences in South-West Africa's public sector based solely on race or color should be eliminated if funds could be obtained from South-West African sources," he said.

In the last year, Mr. Steyn has

Foreign Ministers Assemble

PARIS, June 14 (UPI) — Foreign Ministers of the United States, Canada, West Germany, Britain and France today met at the French Foreign Ministry to pursue negotiations for Namibian independence.

The meeting followed the statement Sunday in Luanda, Angola, by the South-West Africa People's Organization that it is ready to resume negotiations, which were broken after South African troops attacked a SWAPO guerrilla camp in Angola.

A joint statement said that the ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, David Owen of Britain, External Affairs Minister Donald Jamieson of Canada, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Louis de Guiringaud of France "examined in the light of recent developments the means for the accession to independence of Namibia by peaceful means."

77 Villagers Die

Cambodia Refugee, 15, Describes Mass Execution

BURIRAM, Thailand, June 14 (UPI) — A 15-year-old survivor says that 10 Khmer Rouge soldiers marched 77 Cambodian villagers into a forest last February, forced them to kneel and then methodically killed each of them with a shovel blow to the back of the neck.

Yim Sot Tannak was the only survivor of the massacre in which his father, mother and five brothers and sisters perished, he told a reporter at the Buriram Center for Cambodian refugees, 300 miles northeast of Bangkok.

The short, thin Cambodian boy, who looks much younger than 15, told his story simply and clearly, with no emotion.

Yim said he was 12 when soldiers came to his hometown of Siem Reap, 150 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, and marched his family to the small village of Utra as part of the government's efforts to populate the countryside.

Then, one day last February, all the families, similarly relocated, were ordered to assemble outside the communal eating house, where the ten Khmer Rouge soldiers

accused them of being "rebellious traitors."

The people were made to count off — there were 78. Yim recalled — and the soldiers said they were to be killed and marched them toward the forest.

"Everyone's arms were tied behind their backs. We walked into the forest, the soldiers behind us. A ditch was already dug. Some of the people cried."

"Then the Khmer Rouge began killing them, two at a time, hitting them on the back of the neck with shovels. I heard people scream. My brother next to me fell into the ditch."

"Then they killed me."

Awoke Among Bodies

Yim said he awoke to find himself in the ditch, partly covered by bodies. The Khmer Rouge had not bothered to throw dirt over them.

"I felt sick and dizzy. My mother and father were in the ditch with the others. Everyone was dead."

Although hardly able to walk, Yim said he headed toward what he thought was the north, where he knew from his school geography that Thailand lay. The next day he stumbled upon three young men from a nearby village, also fleeing Cambodia.

Walked 15 Days

Sharing a handful of rice a day, Yim said, he and the three men walked for 15 days, avoiding Khmer Rouge patrols, before reaching Thailand.

Now classified as an illegal alien in Thailand, Yim is held in a converted prison with 357 other Cambodians. With no relatives and no legal guardians, his prospects of leaving the center soon are bleak.

But Yim said he has begun to study English from another refugee and hopes to go to the United States.

Indoor Move Set For Caryatids

ATHENS, June 14 (AP) — After 25 centuries of exposure to the elements, the six caryatid maidens who hold up part of the temple to the goddess Athena on the Acropolis are to be moved into a museum.

Culture Minister George Pylas said today that a UNESCO study had found that putting them indoors was the only way to save the statues from pollution decay. The draped young women had survived wars, natural disasters and the weather, he observed, but today's atmospheric pollution had proved "the worst threat of all."

He said that the controversial and technically difficult process of bringing the temple down from the Acropolis hill and reassembling it in a museum would be finished by year's end, at a cost of \$300,000.

Editors in Peru Protest Hold on Election News

LIMA, June 14 (AP) — Editors of 10 independent magazines and newspapers charged yesterday that Peru's military government is preventing them from publishing news about Sunday's national election — the first in 15 years.

A ban on the journals was lifted recently, but the editors asserted that bureaucratic delays have made it impossible for them to print their publications before election day.

The military imposed the ban May 19, when a national emergency was declared after riots were started against price increases.

About 25 politicians, intellectuals, journalists and lawyers also said in a separate document that there is no freedom of the press in Peru.

Illinois Sentenced In Children's Deaths

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 14 (UPI) — Simon Peter Nelson, convicted of stabbing and beating to death his six children, was sentenced yesterday to six concurrent prison terms of 100 to 200 years.

Nelson, 46, a jobless employment counselor, was convicted by a jury last month. The prosecution charged that he killed them to hurt his estranged wife, who had told him she wanted a divorce. Nelson contended that he was insane when the children were slain Jan. 7.



Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai and President Carter toast one another at a working dinner.

House Unit Clears A-Fuel Sale to India

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI) — A House committee today cleared the way for U.S. shipment of enriched uranium to India, giving Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai what he sought in meetings with Congress and President Carter.

Rejection by the House International Relations Committee of resolutions to block the sale of nuclear power-plant fuel to India came as Mr. Desai and Mr. Carter held a final meeting at the White House.

"We have very few differences," Mr. Desai told reporters as he walked Mr. Desai to the northwest White House gate after their one-hour final meeting.

The committee action was a personal triumph for the 82-year-old Indian leader, who had pleaded India's case before the panel yesterday. Mr. Carter had favored providing India the fuel.

Law Requires Inspection

Federal law requires all recipients of U.S. nuclear fuel to open nuclear plants to international inspection and safeguards by 1980. India had objected to the requirement.

But Mr. Desai, in an appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and its House counterpart, apparently won support for the export deal.

The action by the House panel clears the way for automatic approval. To prevent U.S. shipment of the fuel, both the House and Senate must vote to reject the proposal.

Some House members said the issue still could surface on the House floor, but the House seldom overrules its committees.

Mr. Carter endorsed the nuclear fuel shipment in an executive order

April 27 after the Nuclear Regulatory Commission split 2-2 on the export license. Congress had 60 days, until June 26, to object.

"We support the president's position," said Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., who made the move to disapprove the export ban. "We are not doing anything in violation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty."

Administration officials told the committee earlier this year that the export to India could prompt greater cooperation from India in the area of nuclear non-proliferation.

Mr. Desai has pledged that there will be no further Indian nuclear explosions such as those arranged by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. These were achieved by diverting nuclear material provided by Canada and the United States.

But Mr. Desai told lawmakers yesterday, according to several who attended the session, that India would not sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty while the super-

powers maintain atomic arsenals without signing a nuclear test ban treaty.

Mr. Desai also said the United States has a valid contract to supply India with atomic fuel until 1983 and he expects Washington to honor it, the sources said.

The uranium export apparently was the only troublesome subject raised in the Carter-Desai meetings, which otherwise have been marked with great warmth.

"This has been one of the most delightful evenings of my administration," Mr. Carter told Mr. Desai during a toast at a White House working dinner last night.

Mr. Carter called Mr. Desai "a unique man" whose "social and religious convictions don't change."

In his response, Mr. Desai said he and Mr. Carter "have struck a common bond... and I find we have the same values. We understand each other very fully."

Carter Assails Castro

(Continued from Page 1)

rights activists convicted of a 1971 firebombing in Wilmington, N.C.

He believes that if New York City is provided long-term loans for seven or eight years to stave off bankruptcy, "they can work on a much more businesslike basis."

The Internal Revenue Service told him today that he owes back taxes of \$160 but he will receive a refund of about \$5,000 or \$6,000 for an overpayment he made several years ago.

He believes it is important for the world to monitor what goes on in the Soviet Union. "I have not avoided reference both public and private to the Soviet Union," he said, and he added that he intended

to continue to speak out on the subject.

On the matter of U.S. arms shipments to Turkey, Mr. Carter said, "Lifting the embargo is essential to our hopes for peace and stability in the eastern region of the Mediterranean."

He called on the American people to support his request to Congress for removing the embargo, which was imposed by Congress in 1974. It was designed both to punish Turkey for using U.S. weapons in its invasion of Cyprus and to prod Turkey into withdrawing its forces from the island.

He disclosed a special plan to revive "participation" by granting employees shares in their companies.

On economic and social policy, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that France intended to catch up to the world's leading industrial countries and not fall back alongside some other European countries which were in a state of decline.

He said France must make a considerable effort to improve its competitive position, adding that France would eliminate its unemployment problem if it built its industry to the same level as West Germany.

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Says France Serves Detente

Giscard Defends Africa Policy

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 14 (HTT) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today depicted France as a regional power whose actions in Africa amount to a safeguard for superpower detente, and as a strong economy capable of growing faster than its European partners.

Reviewing French developments at his semiannual press conference, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing defended his decision to use French troops in Africa. He said that he had written a letter recently to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev explaining France's concept of detente as a code of behavior forbidding superpower encouragement of cross-border invasions or of radical changes in regional power balances.

Although Soviet media have criticized the French role in Africa — which was the main foreign affairs topic at the press conference — Mr. Giscard d'Estaing gave no indication that he expected a crisis.

Underlining the limits of the French role, he said that the last French paratroopers left Kolwezi, Zaire, today to return to France. In Chad, the scene of a major recent French intervention, he said that France believed a political solution was possible now that a ceasefire had stabilized the country.

In a reference apparently including Libya, which has been supporting the Chad rebels against the French-backed government of President Felix Malloum, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that he had "good reason" to expect cooperation from the parties involved.

On domestic affairs, he said that the victory of the center-right parties in the March elections had put the country in a position to "solve its problems." He pledged to continue a process of improving relations between the government and the opposition.

He announced plans to provide public financing for political parties and to end the practice of allowing the same person to hold more than two elective offices simultaneously — a change which would weaken the power of local notables.

Economic, Social Policy

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nes starting next year. It would involve a tax-free increase in the capital of French corporations to allow the distribution of new shares representing up to 5 percent of the overall capital. The measure would bring more than 1 million new shares into the French capital market, he said.

He reiterated his encouragement

for more business independence and decentralization, but temper this call for more liberalism with a pledge that government would protect purchasing power by also continuing to help most underprivileged categories, part of the Giscard plan for redressing the worst social inequalities in France.

\$275,000 to Save 'Last Supper' From Mold Decay Given by Italy

MILAN, June 14 (AP) — The Italian Ministry for Cultural Patrimony today decided to appropriate about 250 million lire (\$275,000) to restore Leonardo da Vinci's "The Last Supper," which is threatened by mold and bacteria.

The funds will be used for installation of air conditioning in the room where the fresco is on display in the Church of St. Mary of Grace. Such equipment is an immediate and compulsory measure, according to the experts, to save the masterpiece.

Actual restoration work will follow after experts become certain of the nature of the mold that is eating the fresco's color pigments. Dario Antoniazzi, the Italian Minister for Cultural Patrimony, visited the Da Vinci fresco before the ministry decided on the allotment. Alarm about the deteriorating state of the fresco in the Renaissance church had been raised by the superintendent for fine arts in the Lombardy region.

The mold is believed caused by air pollution and because Da Vinci used egg tempera when he painted "The Last Supper" between 1495 and 1497. Humidity deteriorates egg tempera.

Zaire Gets Pledges of Aid After Accepting Controls

BRUSSELS, June 14 (AP) — Zaire today received the first tentative pledges of emergency aid after it agreed in principle to international control over its shattered economy in return for a \$1-billion salvage plan.

Representatives of 10 nations meeting here to rescue the former Belgian colony's economy began promising assistance to ease its most pressing needs for food, fuel, medical aid and industrial equipment.

Belgium and Canada and a delegation of the European Economic Community's Executive Commission made the first offers this morning, conference sources reported.

The United States, Italy, France and Britain said they were waiting for more information before making any firm commitments at the conference, which ends today.

Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko agreed to foreign controls over his central bank and Finance Ministry in exchange for more than \$1 billion to bail out his economy.

Mr. Mobutu is already receiving foreign military assistance. He has a pan-African peacekeeping force

stationed in Shaba province guard against any fresh invasion and prevent an exodus of white vital to the mines which provide most of Zaire's income. The African troops replace French and Belgian soldiers flown in last month's rout of secessionist guerrillas, who briefly occupied the strategic copper-mining center of Kolwezi, a massacred black and white civilians.

The plan to bolster Zaire's economy and reduce official corruption and inefficiency won preliminary approval at a conference yesterday of representatives of Mr. Mobutu's United States, Belgium, France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Canada, Iran, plus the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Communist Market Commission.

The plan must be approved by the various governments and international organizations before it can be put into operation.

Under the plan, an IMF office with its own foreign staff will be the principal director of the Bank of Zaire and monitor all operations, particularly international money transfers.

Another foreign official will be an executive post in the Finance Ministry and exercise wide power

evacuated and several hospitals had to switch to emergency power.

Police said that a series of bombs linked to a central timing device touched off the fire in a transformer that was serving the southern suburbs of the city. Three other transformers serving the center of Rome were threatened by the fire but were saved.

This was the second time in recent weeks that the Red Brigades had resorted to this type of sabotage.

Late last month, a man wearing the uniform of an army captain led saboteurs into a computer center of the Italian Army and, once inside, overpowered a guard and planted a string of time bombs. But the bombs malfunctioned and did not explode. The terrorists escaped.

Eldest Daughter Of Bhutto Freed

KARACHI, Pakistan, June (AP) — Benazir Bhutto, the old daughter of imprisoned former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, today was ordered released for house arrest.

After Miss Bhutto's challenge, court ruled that the local administration lacked the authority to issue the detention order. Her mother, Nusrat Bhutto, is under house arrest in Lahore and also began court challenge.

The former leader has been sentenced to death in a murder case and has appeal to the Supreme Court.

Terrorists Bomb Power Plant in Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

the Red Brigades since the slaying of former Premier Aldo Moro five weeks ago.

There appeared two possible reasons for the timing of the latest terrorist move. Police sources noted that the trial in Turin of Renato Curcio and other founding members of the Red Brigades is moving into its final phase after more than three months. The verdict is expected next week.

Other specialists surmised that the terrorist leaders had completed a period of reassessment and regrouping that it started immediately after killing Mr. Moro.

About 130 firemen, using a score of engines and other heavy equipment, took more than six hours to bring the blaze under control, according to ANSA, the national news agency.

Witnesses said that the flames were several stories high and that an even taller column of black smoke spewed from burning oil, which generated a scorching heat. Nearby apartment buildings were evacuated.

House Panel Raises Agriculture Budget

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI) — The House Appropriations Committee has approved an \$18.4-billion budget for the Agriculture Department for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, an increase of nearly \$6 billion.

The budget increases spending for several programs in opposition to administration wishes.

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For McClellan's Seat

Gov. Pryor of Arkansas Wins Senate Nomination

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP) — Arkansas Gov. David Pryor yesterday won the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat held for 35 years by the late John McClellan and at the same time, South Carolina Democrats selected a Charleston banker to oppose another pillar of the Senate, Republican Strom Thurmond.

Primaries also were held yesterday in Maine, where Linwood Palmer, a moderate Republican, and Democratic Attorney General Joseph Brennan won gubernatorial nominations; and in northern Virginia, where Jack Herity, chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, won the GOP nomination for the 8th District congressional seat.

Gov. Pryor, 43, who tried unsuccessfully to defeat Sen. McClellan in the 1972 Democratic primary, overcame charges of impropriety made against his campaign manager to defeat Rep. Jim Guy Tucker in a runoff.

November Confrontation

Charles Ravenel's victory in South Carolina's Democratic primary set the stage for a November confrontation between a young reformer and Sen. Thurmond, 74, a former governor who led a walkout of Dixiecrats to protest the civil rights plank of the 1948 Democratic National Convention.

With 1,256 of the state's 1,641 precincts reporting, Mr. Ravenel had 132,958 votes, or about 54 percent. Greenville attorney John Bolt Culbertson, Mr. Ravenel's nearest competitor, had 47,893 votes.

In other races, Lt. Gov. Brantley Harvey Jr. was forced into a June 27 runoff with former state Sen. Richard Riley for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. The winner will apparently meet former Rep. Edward Young.

Second Race

Mr. Harvey captured 111,701 votes, or 38 percent, with 1,336 precincts in. Mr. Riley had 94,541, or 32 percent, and former Rep. Bryan Dorn, making his second race for the office, trailed with 87,604.

In the Republican primary, party officials said that their nearly complete figures showed Mr. Young with 12,146 votes to 11,563 for former businessman Raymond Finch, who conceded defeat.

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Police remove pickets at the New York Daily News garage to enable delivery trucks to leave.

New York Daily News Pickets Confront Deliverers

NEW YORK, June 14 (UPI) — The New York Daily News, hit by a reporters' strike, published today with drivers of delivery trucks ignoring shouts of "scab" as they crossed picket lines.

Two persons were arrested outside the newspaper garage as the trucks were pelted with bottles and cans. Police said that the two were not employees of the paper and that they would be charged with criminal mischief.

No new contract talks were immediately set between the News and the striking Newspaper Guild, which represents about 1,300 editors, reporters, photographers and commercial employees.

"Neither we here in New York nor in our Washington office have heard anything from either side," federal mediator Leonard Farrell said early today.

The Guild had hoped that the deliverers — the only Daily News union with the power to close the paper because they are not subject to automation or wholesale replacement by management — would support the walkout.

Guilford employees, whose contract expired March 30, went on strike yesterday, when contract talks broke down. Key issues were how wage increases would be distributed — the paper wanted discretionary merit increases — and union opposition to retrogressions allegedly sought by management.

Huge Welcome Planned

Panama Eager for Carter Despite Treaty Protests

By Alan Riding

PANAMA CITY, June 14 (NYT) — The Panamanian government has swallowed its objections to U.S. Senate changes in the new canal treaties and is planning a huge welcome for President Carter Friday, when he arrives to exchange documents ratifying the pacts with Panama's chief of government, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos.

Tens of thousands of government employees, schoolchildren and peasants are to be brought in from the provinces. Meanwhile, radio, television and newspaper advertisements are telling people here that it is their patriotic duty to receive Mr. Carter.

The bitterness that accompanied the final weeks of U.S. debate on the treaties, when conservative senators refused to support ratification until the United States assumed the right to keep open the canal by force after it comes under the control of Panama in the year 2000, has also largely disappeared.

"We owe Carter a lot," Romulo Escobar, Panama's chief treaty negotiator, said. "He gambled heavily on the treaties even though he had little to gain politically."

Yet, while the president now seems assured of a noisy and friendly official reception, many Panamanian leftists and nationalists remain strongly opposed to the treaties, and consider that Mr. Carter's visit is, in the words of one group, "the climax to an injustice."

Some leftist student organizations are planning demonstrations against the visit this week and have already sprayed walls with such slogans as "Carter go home!" "Don't come Carter!" and "Panama si, Carter no!" Every morning, government workers paint over the signs.

More significant, however, is the importance that Mr. Carter's visit has assumed in terms of internal Panamanian politics, with officials and opposition leaders seeing it as a crucial U.S. endorsement of the authoritarian Torrijos regime at a time when it is being buffeted by growing domestic criticism.

On Saturday, 100,000 persons crowded downtown Panama City to welcome home from exile former President Arnulfo Arias, who was overthrown by the National Guard in October, 1968. The reception turned into the largest anti-government demonstration in a decade, with Dr. Arias cheered wildly for his speech attacking Gen. Torrijos and the treaties.

The government apparently is hoping that a bigger turnout for the U.S. president will suggest that Gen. Torrijos is more popular than his principal political challenger.

Wisdom Questioned

Noting the domestic political implications of the visit, some foreign diplomats have begun questioning Mr. Carter's wisdom in coming for the exchange of instruments of ratification, particularly since the treaties cannot take effect until Oct. 1, 1979, unless Congress approves implementing legislation before next March.

"How many times can you celebrate this political victory?" a foreign diplomat asked, recalling the signing ceremony last September in Washington attended by most Latin American presidents. "Wouldn't it have been better to have had a simple symbolic exchange of instruments instead of Mr. Carter coming down with a cast of thousands?"

Mr. Carter reportedly will be accompanied by about 300 personal guests, while Panama has invited the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica and the premier of Jamaica.

Opposition groups of both left and right — all but the Liberal Party, which was in power between 1964 and 1968 — have come out strongly against the trip and are interpreting the visit as Washington's way of bolstering the Torrijos regime and insuring the survival of the treaties. All these groups, including the moderate Liberals, have warned that the absence of a second Panamanian plebiscite following the Senate amendments to the treaties.

U.S. Teams to Study

Soviet Grain Harvest

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP) — Three teams of U.S. grain experts will visit the Soviet Union this summer to see what its harvest prospects are, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

This is the fifth consecutive year that U.S. wheat teams will have visited the Soviet Union to study conditions and the outlook for grain crops. The visits are scheduled under terms of an agreement on agricultural cooperation between the two countries.

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By Ford Administration, Book Says

3 Newsmen Almost Prosecuted

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT) — The Ford administration gave "serious consideration" to the criminal prosecution of three reporters who allegedly violated the Signals Intelligence Act by publishing classified information, according to a forthcoming book by Ron Nessen, President Gerald Ford's press secretary.

Mr. Nessen wrote that the prosecution of Nicholas Horrocks of The New York Times, Bob Woodward of The Washington Post and Tad Szulc, a freelance writer, was urged by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and Lt. Gen. Brent Spaworth, deputy director of the National Security Council.

The Signals Intelligence Act makes it a crime to publish classified information obtained through electronic eavesdropping or to disclose the procedures used to intercept such information. Conviction is punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment, a fine of up to \$10,000 or both.

No charges were brought against the reporters, Mr. Nessen wrote, because Attorney General Edward Levi concluded that a criminal trial would have required the revelation of too many secrets.

Warning Recalled

James Goodale, executive vice president of The New York Times Co., recalled being warned by Mitchell Rogovin, special counsel to the director of the CIA, of the danger of prosecution under the Signals Intelligence Act. Mr. Goodale said that he told Mr. Rogovin that the act was unconstitutional as applied to the press.

Gen. Spaworth, reached by telephone, confirmed that the National Security Council and the Defense Department had asked the Justice Department to weigh criminal charges.

"We did ask Justice to look into some of the leaks and see whether there were any grounds for action," he said, adding that no action was taken and that he had no recollection of against whom the charges were to be brought.

In 1975, Mr. Nessen reports, the Ford administration was upset about an article by Mr. Horrocks that said: "Presidents Nixon and Johnson receive private reports from the National Security Agency on what prominent Americans were doing and saying abroad, apparently obtained from electronic eavesdropping."

The Ford administration also was concerned about an article by Mr. Woodward, who reported that the National Security Agency had monitored the phone calls of anti-war leaders and other dissidents, and an article on the National Security Agency by Mr. Szulc in Penthouse magazine.

Mr. Nessen said that he had been informed by Mike Duval, who coordinated the administration's response to the intelligence investigations, that Mr. Levi was weighing the evidence against the reporters. "I told Duval that criminal prosecutions would destroy Ford's image of openness toward the press and would bring back memories of Nixon's efforts to stop publication of the Pentagon Papers," Mr. Nessen said in the book, entitled "It Sure Looks Different From the Inside," to be published in August by Playboy Press.

Mr. Nessen wrote that President Ford was not told about the deliberations over the prosecution of the reporters. "If Levi decided to bring charges," he wrote, "we wanted to be able to say it was purely a legal decision by the attorney general with no political or public relations considerations from the White House."

Philippine Clash

Said to Kill 148

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, June 14 (UPI) — Heavy fighting in the southern Philippines left 148 Moslem rebels dead and scores wounded, according to military reports released today.

The biggest clash was said to have taken place Friday on the island of Basilan, where a Philippine infantry battalion was ambushed by guerrillas believed to be members of the separatist Moro National Liberation Front.

The Moro Front has fought for independence for nearly six years. A government count lists as many as 70,000 rebels, government troops and civilians killed, and hundreds of thousands homeless since the fighting began.

Mondale to Visit Israel

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP) — Vice President Mondale will visit Israel from June 29 to July 3 to honor the country's 30th anniversary. President Carter announced today.

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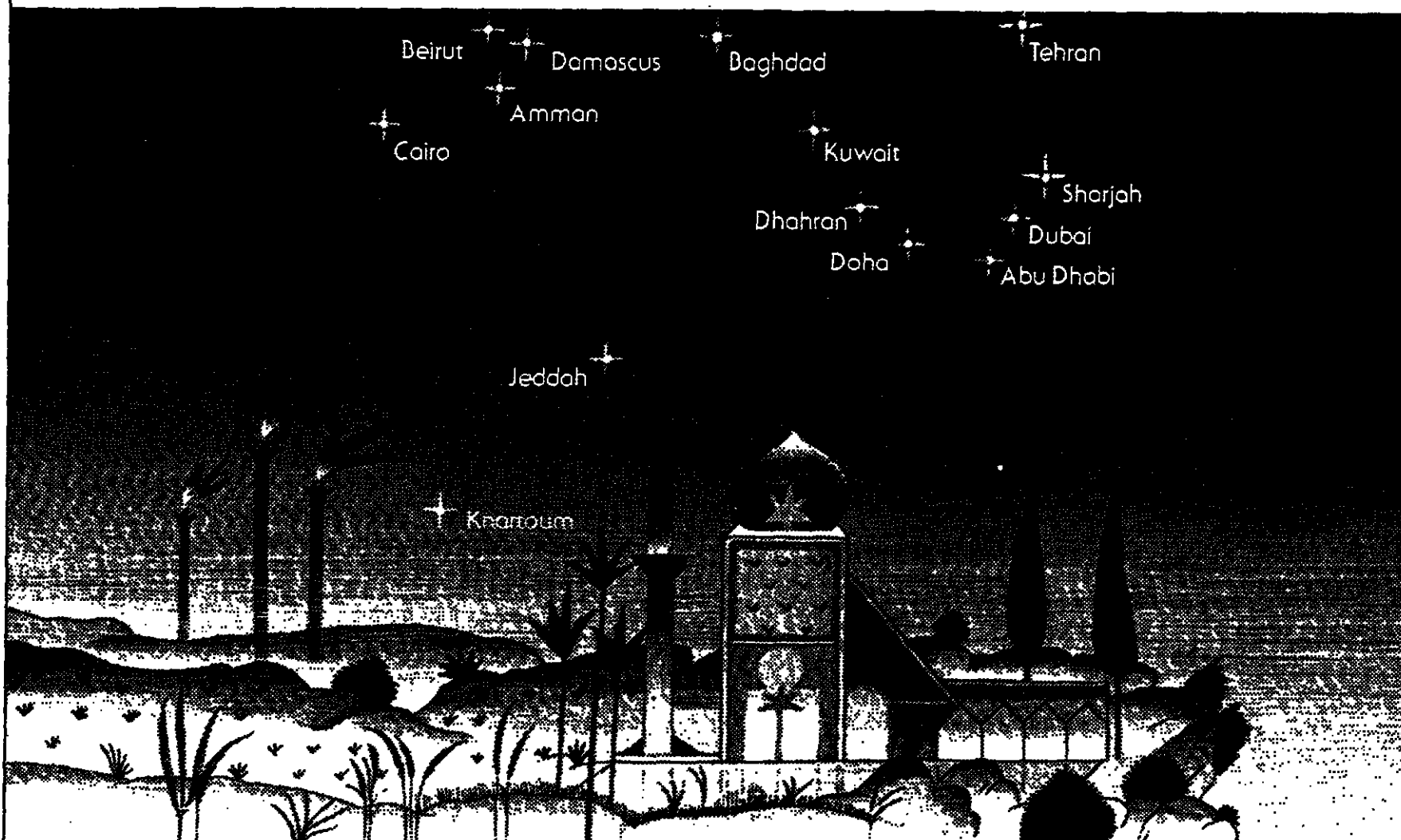
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Philadelphia Mayor Orders Ads Withheld From Paper in Feud

PHILADELPHIA, June 14 (AP) — Mayor Frank Rizzo has ordered city advertising withheld from the Evening and Sunday Bulletin because the newspaper has refused to correct what he claims was an erroneous story.

Mr. Rizzo estimates that his action could cost the Bulletin, the city's largest newspaper with a daily circulation of 540,851, about \$500,000 annually.

"That's the only weapon I have," the mayor said yesterday at a press conference. Bulletin officials said last night that they had not received official notification of the cancellation.

"We have heard nothing from the mayor to prompt a change in the story," said Joseph Elliott, vice president of the Bulletin Co. The newspaper reported in its Sunday editions that Alfred Smith O'Neill, head of an organization seeking to change the city charter, was negotiating with the Rizzo administration to sell cancer insurance to city employees. The proposed charter change would allow Rizzo to run for a third term in office.

City officials have said that Mr. O'Neill proposed the insurance plan to the Philadelphia Credit Union, an independent agency serving city employees but without any formal ties to the city.

The Bulletin will continue to receive City Council advertising because the council must place classified legal notices in Philadelphia's three largest daily newspapers. The mayor, however, has discretion in placing other city promotional and legal advertising.

The mayor said that he will go to court to learn the newspaper's anonymous sources for the story.

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Supreme Court Ruling

States May Bar Oil Firms Pumping Gas

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP) — States may prohibit oil companies from operating retail gasoline service stations, the Supreme Court ruled 7-1 today.

In a decision that could significantly change the way oil companies do business on the retail level nationwide, the court upheld a Maryland law forbidding oil producers or refiners from operating retail stations.

The decision means the oil companies will have to cease operations at about 250 stations in Maryland within the next year.

Florida, Delaware and the District of Columbia have similar laws that were passed, as Maryland's was, in the wake of the 1973 gasoline shortage. In view of today's decision, which was written by Justice John Paul Stevens, other states might choose to follow suit.

A Second Provision

The court also ruled that states may require oil companies to make all retail price reductions within that state on an across-the-board basis. That provision is included in

Maryland's law, and is law in Delaware, California, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia.

The court, with only Justice Harry Blackmun dissenting, rejected arguments by nine oil companies that Maryland's law violates federal commerce laws and the Constitution's protection of interstate commerce.

Justice Lewis Powell Jr. took no part in deciding the case.

Under Maryland law, oil producers and refiners must contract with retailers if they want to sell their products to consumers; they cannot do so directly. There is nothing

in today's decision, however, that prevents oil companies from owning the stations and property.

The Maryland law was challenged by Exxon, Phillips, Shell, Continental, Kayo, Gulf, Ashland, Commonwealth and the Petroleum Marketing Corp. They charged that the law is designed to cut down on competition.

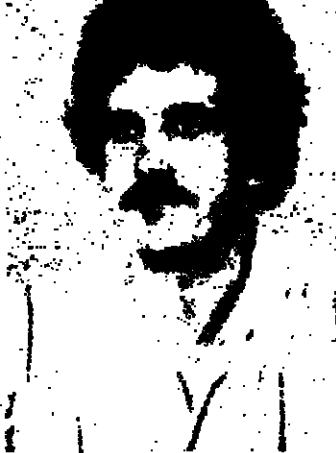
State officials contended, however, that the law was enacted to prevent oil companies from disciplining independent dealers in Maryland by controlling their supplies during gasoline shortages.

Justice Stevens said the Maryland law was passed as officials responded "to evidence that producers and refiners were favoring company-operated stations in the allocation of gasoline and that this would eventually decrease the competitiveness of the retail market."

He said: "Regardless of the ultimate economic efficacy of the statute, we have no hesitancy in concluding that it bears a reasonable relation to the state's legitimate purpose in controlling the gasoline retail market."



Marie Le Gayan



Georges Bertonecni

France Confirms Extradition Bid

LISBON, June 14 (UPI) — The French Embassy confirmed today that Paris has requested the extradition of a French couple arrested here for alleged involvement in the January kidnapping of Belgian industrialist Edouard-Jean Empain.

Acting on information from Interpol, the Portuguese police arrested Georges Bertonecni, 35, his companion, Marie Annick Le Gayan, 29, and their 9-month-old child at a hotel Saturday.

Police sources said that Mr. Bertonecni was suspected of being a top figure in the gang of kidnapers that seized Baron Empain in Paris Jan. 23 and held him for two months in a suburban villa.

The baron was released without ransom payment after one of the gang was killed and another seized in a shootout with the police.

U.S. Plans Drug Standards Tightening

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI) — Standards are to be tightened for approval of new medical drugs in the United States under a government plan that also aims to protect Food and Drug Administration officials from undue influence by the pharmaceutical industry.

The plan, announced yesterday by Joseph Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare, is the result of an investigation into charges that the FDA is too lenient with the drug industry.

The plan's measures grew out of a report by a panel set up in 1975 after 14 FDA employees and consultants told a Senate health subcommittee that the agency's standards for approving new drugs were too lenient and that the FDA was unduly influenced by the pharmaceutical industry.

The panel, headed by New York

University Law School Professor Norman Dorsen, reported last year that the FDA was neither for nor against industry, but that the drug regulatory system needed major administrative and legislative changes.

The FDA plan includes:

- Strict new guidelines for meetings between agency officials and drug industry representatives, including a ban on informal "drop-in" meetings to discuss new drug applications.

- An increased commitment to detect unwanted drug effects on patients.

- For new drugs, selection non-government advisers from broader cross section of scientists and consumers.

- Increased recruitment of flight scientists through exchange programs with academic institutions and other methods.

- Improved communication with physicians and other health professionals.

"The intention of this administration is to improve the process and to make possible the development and marketing of new medicines," Mr. Califano said.

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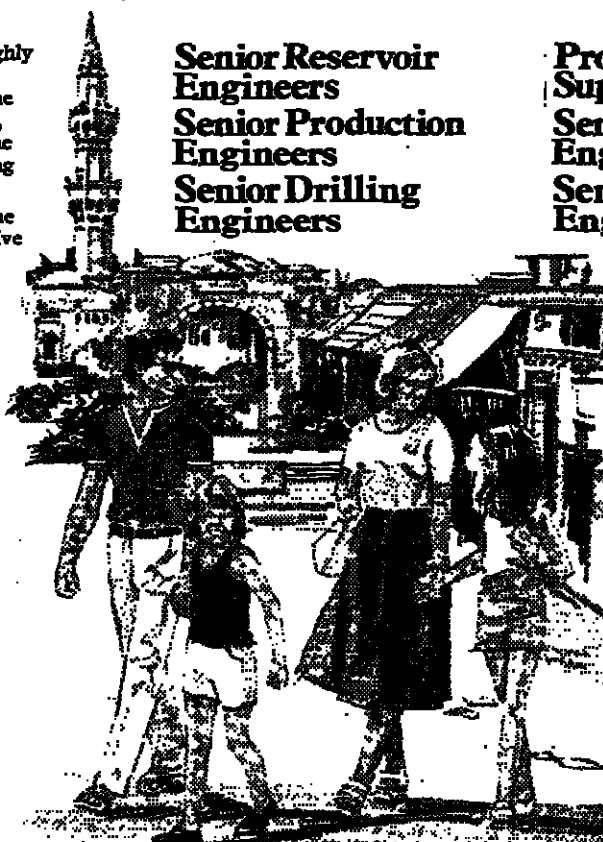
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Castro Reportedly Heard 'Rumors' of Katanga Attack

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT) — President Fidel Castro told two visiting congressmen during a nine-hour meeting ending yesterday that Cuba had been aware of "rumors" of a planned attack by Katangan rebels against Zaire from Angola and had persuaded President Agostinho Neto of Angola to issue instructions in February to try to prevent the raid.

The congressmen, Reps. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., and Anthony Beilenson, D-Calif., returned here after the meeting and said at a news conference yesterday that Mr. Castro told them that the efforts to head off the attack failed in May because Angolan forces were unable to control the Katangans in the northern part of Angola and because Mr. Neto was ill in the Soviet Union and unable to exercise authority.

Mr. Castro invited the congressmen to Havana to repeat to them his strong denials of President Carter's charges that Cuba was involved in training and equipping the Katangans.

The congressmen, members of the House International Relations Committee, were briefed last Tuesday by Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, about the purported evidence substantiating the administration's accusations.

Called Circumstantial

As a result of the CIA briefings and the talk with Mr. Castro, three reporters were present during two of the nine hours — Reps. Solarz and Beilenson said that they had doubts about Mr. Carter's case. Mr. Solarz said that the administration's evidence was "circumstantial and hearsay in character."

They were the most recent of the members of Congress briefed privately by Adm. Turner to express skepticism about the evidence. Rep. Solarz said that he and Rep. Beilenson hoped to meet with Mr. Carter to secure more details. He said that members of Congress needed to know more exactly the sources of the administration's conclusions.

"I'd say that President Castro makes a very compelling case that there was no Cuban involvement in the Zaire invasion," Rep. Solarz said.

According to Reps. Solarz and Beilenson, Mr. Castro said that Cubans in Angola picked up "rumors" that the Katangans, whose Lunda tribe is the largest single group in the northern border area, were contemplating another attack into southern Zaire, from where many of them had come.

Mr. Castro said, according to the congressmen, that Cuban officials in Angola met with Angolan officials to discuss the situation and decided that an attack on Zaire would not be in Angola's best interests — for two reasons:

• Such an attack would create new tensions on the Angola-Zaire border when Angola, whose forces were engaged in a guerrilla war in the southern part of the country, needed a tranquil border on the north.

• The Cubans and Angolans were concerned that an invasion would provide a pretext for Western intervention in Zaire, raising the possibility of additional Western support of the forces opposed to Mr. Neto in Angola.

Mr. Castro also said, Rep. Solarz reported, that the main problem facing Africa involved the nationalist struggles in Rhodesia, South Africa and South-West Africa and

that a conflict in Zaire would divert attention from those struggles.

Rep. Solarz said that Mr. Castro was vehement in asserting that Cuba had decided in 1976 to sever ties with the Katangans and had refused them training and even medical support in the last two years. Adm. Turner had asserted that the United States had information indicating recent training of the Katangans by Cubans.

Mr. Castro also reportedly said that Mr. Neto had decided that Angolan authorities would be more energetic in the future in preventing provocative actions by the Katangans because the Angolans want to resolve their differences with Zaire.

On another matter, Rep. Solarz reported that Mr. Castro wanted a political settlement between Ethiopia and Eritrea based on "the principles of Marxism-Leninism." He said that Mr. Castro insisted that there were no Cuban troops in Eritrea and that Cuba was in agreement with radical Arab countries in favoring a political solution.

Mr. Castro said, according to Rep. Solarz, that Cuba would keep its forces in Angola because he did not believe that a political solution was possible while the present factions were in contention, and that Cubans would remain in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia because Somalia had not abandoned its claims on the region.

Cuba Reported To Offer U.S. Prisoner Swap

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP)

— In the midst of the increasing tensions in U.S.-Cuban relations, Cuba secretly has offered to exchange a U.S. agent imprisoned in Havana for a Puerto Rican woman convicted of a 1954 terrorist attack in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Administration sources said yesterday that the Cuban proposal, which was relayed to Washington by an East German lawyer, would involve the swap of Lawrence Lunt, an American held by the Cubans since 1965, for Lolita Lebron, who is serving a 25-to-75-year U.S. prison term.

Because of the indirect way in which the offer was made, the sources stressed, U.S. officials are uncertain about whether it is a serious proposal that has the full backing of President Fidel Castro's government.

The sources added that the matter has been referred to the White House for a decision on whether the State Department should make direct contact with Havana and explore the possibilities of negotiating an exchange of the two prisoners.

Cunhal in Warsaw

WARSAW, June 14 (AP) — Portuguese Communist Party leader Álvaro Cunhal arrived here for a visit, the Polish press agency reported.

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Woman Burns Herself to Death

Elizabeth Weniger, 25, chanting ritual prayers, begins to burn Tuesday night in a downtown Manila park after she poured gasoline over herself and lit a match. Miss Weniger, a Swiss national and a member of the Anand Marg Yoga Society, was said to be protesting alleged persecution of members of the sect in India and the Philippines. She had circulated leaflets saying that she was going to kill herself "purely to express my love for humanity."



Elizabeth Weniger

2 British Writers Advise Air Travelers to 'Stay Cool'

How to Survive a Hijacking: Be Casual, Not Heroic

LONDON, June 14 (AP) — In the last year, more than 2,000 air travelers have been involved in hijackings. Now two British writers have given some hints on pulling through.

"How to Survive a Hijack" is the title of a chilling article by Christopher Dobson and Ronald Payne in *Business Traveller*, a London-published quarterly offering travel tips to regular users of airlines.

The writers said that, in drafting their code of behavior, "which should insure survival," they studied hijackings, the behavior of passengers and terrorists and consulted psychologists. "We do not promise an easy time but there are ways and means of making captivity less harrowing," they wrote.

Their advice covers what to do before boarding an aircraft, behavior during a hijacking and how to get over the experience.

Be Inconspicuous
The advice is practical. Dress in casual, comfortable clothes, they say, not just because hijackings tend to take place in hot countries.

Moon Ignores House Inquiry

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI) — Korean sect leader Sun Myung Moon failed to appear yesterday before House investigators, who then accused him of staying in London to evade a subpoena for his testimony. They said that he refused to say when he would return.

Chairman Donald Fraser, D-Minn., said that his investigating subcommittee had begun to study legal options to get Mr. Moon's testimony on allegations linking him and his followers to South Korean intelligence activities in the United States.

The subcommittee last month asked Mr. Moon to testify voluntarily. The request was turned down, and Mr. Moon flew to London unexpectedly before he could be served with a subpoena. Rep. Fraser said the subcommittee had received information indicating that Mr. Moon was transferring some of his operations and key aides to London.

Mongols Visit Prague

PRAGUE, June 14 (AP) — A Mongolian government delegation, led by Yumjagin Tsedenbal, president of the Mongolian parliament, arrived for a visit yesterday.

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Britain Says Saudis Flogged 2 Engineers in Town Square

LONDON, June 14 (AP) — Two Britons have been publicly flogged in a town square in Saudi Arabia for breaking that country's strict Moslem laws banning alcohol, the British Foreign Office reported today.

Seven other Britons working there face the prospect of receiving the same punishment. A Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain has protested the sentences.

He said that both men are engineers for a British firm working on an airport extension at Hail, a caravan crossroads town. The spokesman said they were arrested in December and accused of manufacturing and distributing alcohol. The flogging was held in the town square of Hail on May 15, he said.

British press reports said that the men may have received as many as 70 cane strokes, and also were given six-month prison sentences.

Although Saudi law forbids the use of alcohol, it is normally available to Westerners if it is consumed in private and does not offend local people. British press reports said it is believed that the men were sentenced severely because they were suspected of making alcohol available to Arabs at the airport site.

UN Unit Asks New S. Africa Curbs

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 14 (AP) — The United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid called on the Security Council yesterday to take further action to insure the full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa and to prevent the Pretoria regime from acquiring nuclear-weapon capability.

In a letter signed by its chairman, Nigerian Ambassador Leslie Harrison, the committee called for new restrictions on military transfers to South Africa, in addition to those adopted in the Council last Nov. 4.

Among other curbs, the new re-

strictions would call on all states:

- To insure that arms supplies do not reach South Africa through other countries.
- To cease any exchange of military, naval or air attaches with South Africa and to end all transfer of nuclear equipment or fissionable material or technology to that country.

250th SALT Session

GENEVA, June 14 (UPI) — U.S. and Soviet delegations yesterday held their 250th meeting since the current round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks began in 1972.



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Cuba's African Response

Not content to deny charges that Cuba conspired in last month's invasion of Zaire, Fidel Castro now says the charge were based on lies manufactured by presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. That is nasty — and unsupported. It is one thing to argue over the largely circumstantial — and plainly arguable — evidence the administration furnished to back up its assertion that Cuba lured, equipped and trained the Katangese forces. It is quite another for Mr. Castro to smear a particular official. He undercuts his denials — and his credibility — by fleeing from a discussion of the merits to ad hominem attacks.

In fact, what the quarrel with Cuba most demonstrates is the inadequacy of current procedures for dealing with Havana. Committed as Cuba is to the Angolan regime, one could not really have expected Mr. Castro to get the Angolans to leave the Katangese. But Mr. Castro then waited almost a week after the invasion, while tensions grew, to assure Washington that Cubans were not involved and that he had tried to halt the invasion. Privately, the administration acknowledged those assurances without — for some reason — expressing any hint of skepticism. In public, however, the administration continued charging the Cubans with preparing the Katangese and doing nothing to head off the invasion. The resulting confusion was only compounded when the administration, in briefing congressmen, failed to convey Mr. Castro's statement that he had tried to stop the incursion. When that leaked, a challenge to the president's credibility was thrown into the brew.

Merely to reconstruct this sequence is to

indicate the need for close and continuous diplomatic contact with Cuba to keep misunderstandings from aggravating real differences. But the basic problem is not poor communication. It is Cuba's policy of using its forces, in league with the arms and advisers of the Soviet Union, to resolve one after another African dispute. If Mr. Castro wishes to demonstrate good faith in Africa, let him do so in two places where conflicts are currently raging: Eritrea and Rhodesia.

In Eritrea, such a demonstration is not entirely far-fetched. Long before Cuba began helping newly-revolutionary Ethiopia repel invaders from Somalia, Havana pronounced the Eritrean resistance an authentic Marxist-Leninist liberation movement. So it is that Cuba, and also the Soviet Union, are holding back from the full military commitment the Ethiopians demand to crush what they call Eritrean "secessionists." The compromise that Cuba may favor for Ethiopia and Eritrea does not seem all that different from the negotiated federal solution now endorsed by the United States, Cuban and U.S. (and Soviet) diplomats might well quietly talk about it.

In Rhodesia there exists a larger opportunity for Mr. Castro to demonstrate he is no adventurist. The prospect of heavy, direct Cuban support is what has inclined the Patriotic Front to stay in the battlefield. Mr. Castro should be steering the guerrillas into political compromise. His recriminations over the last incursion are no substitute for a clear-cut commitment to fair and peaceable change in conflicts still open. At Annapolis, Mr. Carter invited "all other powers" to join in that enterprise. What is Cuba's response?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Watergate Window

It has now been six years since the burglars were discovered in Democratic Party headquarters, six years in which Congress has taken some serious reform steps concerning law enforcement abuse and ethical behavior by officials, including an admirably strong code of ethics for its own members. But some contrary signs are also becoming evident. Some members are talking as if reform has become the mini-skirt, yesterday's fashion; given the wave of taxpayer revolts, today's fashion seems to be not morality but frugality. "I'm afraid," a prominent Capitol Hill veteran said the other day, "that the window Watergate opened for reform is now closing."

Item: Concerned about the appearances of large amounts in outside earnings, Congress last year sensibly imposed a limit of \$8,750 annually on its members. But now some representatives, who had been earning as much as \$120,000 from outside activities, will carry to the floor their fight to rescind the limit.

Item: An important antidote to Watergate-like abuses is the proposed foreign intelligence surveillance act. It would eliminate warrantless wiretaps in national security investigations involving Americans. And it would blaze a trail for laws governing the activity of intelligence agencies. It won't receive approval in the Senate and, modified, has finally emerged from the House Intelligence Committee ready for action by the House. But now there are fears the House Judiciary Committee will wish to review the bill first. If it does, that would effectively kill the bill for this session.

Item: The Senate has approved a bill authorizing a temporary special prosecutor in cases involving the president or his senior appointees. In the House, the Judiciary Committee has reported a similar bill but it is now delayed by technicalities.

International Opinion

Chile's Missing Persons

One of the worst aspects of the Chilean military regime is the many persons who have been carried off by the intelligence services since 1973 and have simply disappeared. No one knows exactly how many of them there are. Amnesty International estimates that there are more than 1,500. It is quite right that as much pressure as possible should be brought to bear on the Chilean government to account for them. The junta has been showing signs of sensitivity to pressure. There are, in fact, no indications that the military men have had a change of heart about how they think the country should be run — they simply are conducting a strategic retreat which will not go further than it has to.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 15, 1903

ST. PETERSBURG — Russia's attitude toward the regime of Prince Karageorgevich, which came to power last week with the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, is uncertain, but the czar, whose tenderness is well known, was reported to be greatly shocked on receipt of the news. When informed by Count Lamsdorff, he reportedly cried, with tears in his eyes, "This murder is our fault. We ought to have had him better watched."

'Newspeak' in Action

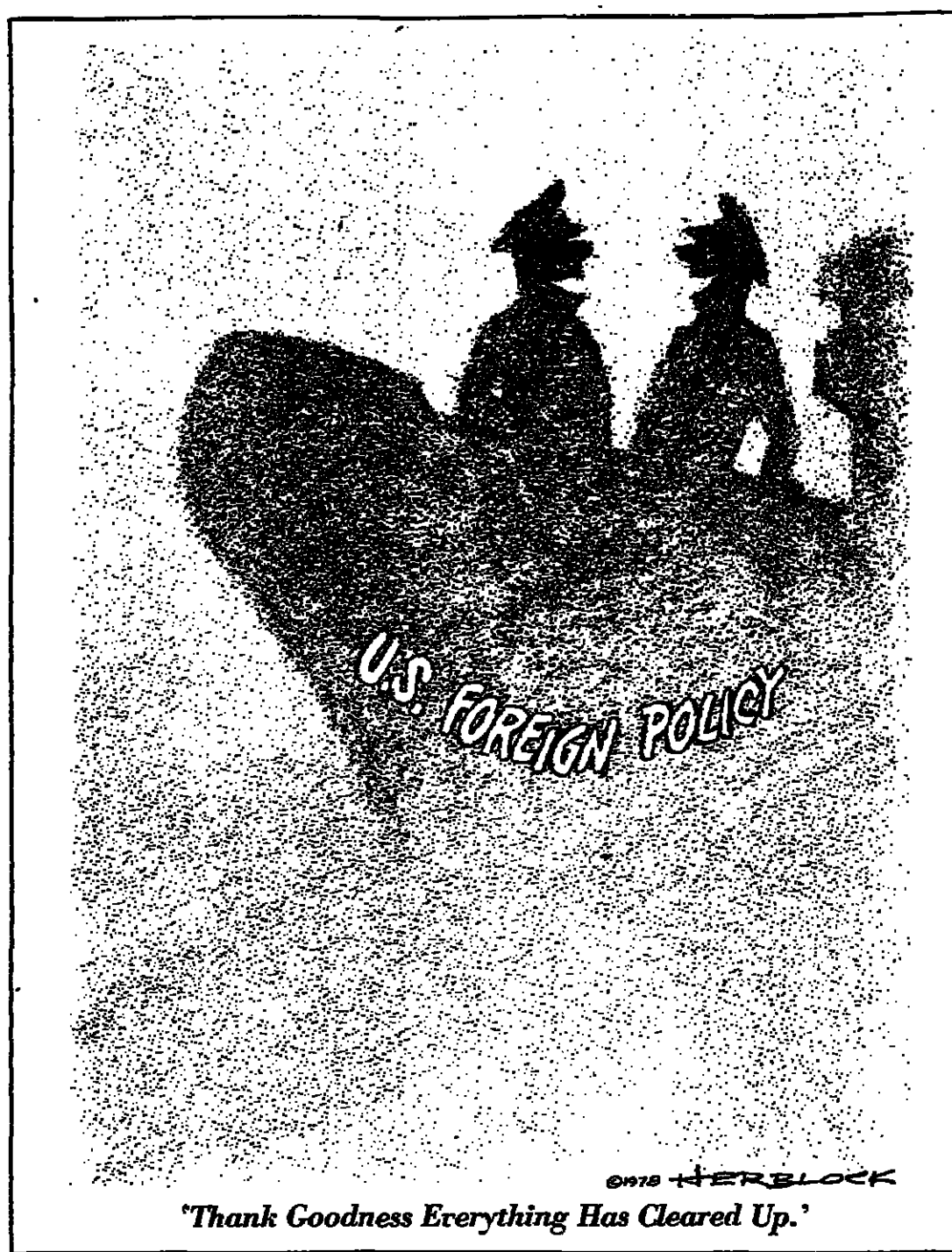
The basic tone of President Carter's Annapolis speech was unmistakably firm. The president denounced abuse by Moscow and Havana of the spirit of détente for imperialistic purposes. But Carter now has a problem. While the opinion polls tell him the country wants plainer speaking towards Moscow, as soon as he compiles the media in New York and Washington take up the "cold war" cry already launched by Tass and Pravda. This is perverting the facts. When one superpower carries on naked aggression by proxy in Africa it is ridiculous to accuse the other of disturbing the peace when it draws attention to the fact. It is indeed, a prime example of George Orwell's "newspeak."

— From the Neu Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Fifty Years Ago

June 15, 1928

PARIS — Bring on your tourist hosts, America, France is now prepared. Eighty English-speaking Paris policemen went on duty in Paris yesterday. They had taken 15 lessons of one hour each and yesterday they graduated. They now speak English. Americans in Paris are perfectly welcome to walk up to them, assuming that they can recognize the linguists, and address them in English. Then try and get an answer.



Global Arms Sales: A Mess

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Up in the mountains of Lesotho, 17 years ago, I had a bizarre conversation. At that time Lesotho's position and extreme poverty — a soil-eroded island of only 200,000 people surrounded by South Africa — raised doubts about whether the British should give it independence or not.

By the light of an oil lamp in a rude, low grass-thatched house I sat with the paramount chief's two uncles and discussed the problems of Lesotho going it alone. Their only concern appeared to be the colors of the uniform for the army they would create once they won their freedom. Periodically they retired into the dark recesses of the house and re-emerged with a new pattern seen by some mail order house in Scotland. An army for Lesotho so poor and so unimportant, I wondered, why on earth don't they think about how to grow two blades of grass where one grew before?

My thoughts were unproductive. Lesotho, like nearly every other Third World country, has signed up for the armaments race. Only two weeks ago a five-man Cuban mission arrived in Maseru, independent Lesotho's capital, sending shock waves through South Africa.

Battleground

The Third World, no one needs to be told, is the new battleground, where besides solving their own multi-faceted disputes they stage and fight the proxy wars of East and West. Since 1945 nearly all the wars fought have been in the Third World. Around three-quarters of the current international arms trade is now with the Third World and is still on the increase. The number of aircraft missiles, armored vehicles and warships supplied to the Third World in the last half dozen years is equal to that sent in the previous 20.

Arms sales are increasing at 12 percent a year, far above the rate of economic growth of even the fastest-growing developing countries. Africa is increasing its purchases at 20 percent a year.

Since the Third World patterns its arms on the industrialized states, these costs will continue to escalate. Weapon systems are becoming more intricate and more expensive and obsolescence sets in quicker as every year goes by. Long-range surface to air missiles went to one developing nation in 1958 and to 27 in 1975. Supersonic aircraft went to one developing nation in 1957 and to 43 in 1975.

The newspapers periodically highlight arms racketeers and their illegal traffic. The truth is that the illegal trade is no more than 4 per-

cent of total arms transfers. The arms trade is \$65 billion a year of officially sanctioned business. Its motivation is a mixture of profit and politics — and it is not always easy to see where one begins and the other leaves off.

Take for example the Middle East, where 70 percent of U.S. arms exports go. The vast sales of new weapons to Iran and Saudi Arabia begun by President Nixon and continued by his successors has been justified not only by the imperatives of national security but by the need for the United States to regain some of its lost petrodollars.

Who is to blame? The Third World countries themselves have a lot to answer for. It is they who too often invite in outside powers to help settle their disputes. It is they who have grandiose ideas of what being a modern state implies.

Libya, through whose territory Rommel and Montgomery fought their great desert campaigns in World War II, has today twice as many tanks as those two generals had together.

The second culprit is the superpowers. Selling guns is a crude way of winning friends and influencing people. It is quicker and easier to administer an arms program than one of economic aid. In fact, the Russians seem to prefer it. In Africa, the Soviet Union spends about three times more on guns than butter.

The third culprit is the competition between the Western nations themselves. At one time the United States was in the arms trade business almost alone. These days both Britain and France are seriously at the game of out-selling the Americans.

The United States is still the Third World's largest arms salesman, providing, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 38 percent of the world's totals. Britain and France, however, are providing another 18 percent. Indeed, adding all the Western sales together, one gets the figure of 61 percent of the total arms sales to the Third World.

The Soviet Union and its allies in contrast provide only 35 percent. The balance is made up by China, 2 percent, and the Third World's own domestic production, 2 percent.

Can anything be done or will the delegates in New York at the UN special session on disarmament return home without seriously grappling with the issue? So far it has been barely discussed. The Nordic countries have proposed that the UN initiate a multi-year study of the links between disarmament and development. But the last thing that is needed is another study.

Letters

On Scientology

In regard to the letter of B. Venosa (JHT, May 29); his aggression against the letter of John Campbell (JHT, May 19) shows how some people like Mr. Venosa can be influenced by corrupted governments. Due to the links existing between the FBI, CIA and Interpol, the Church of Scientology in the United States has exposed the FBI's latest and biggest dirty trick: the falsification of an itemization of documents taken from the Los Angeles headquarters of the Church in 1977.

I am sure that Mr. Venosa doesn't know that the church is compiling its own inventory in order to fill in the information the FBI omitted from their index and has released the first page of the index to expose some of the information the FBI was trying to expose some of the information the

FBI was trying to hide as the terrorists of consciousness they are. Apparently, Mr. Venosa doesn't know that the church has turned over material on U.S. government crimes and misconduct to numerous congressional committees which resulted in investigations into Interpol (which is now banned from Minnesota), IRS, the Air Force and other agencies.

A keynote to all government crimes is that they are hidden and a criminal government "hulls people to sleep." This is why it is important to expose these pockets of corruption and why the U.S. Church of Scientology is expanding its investigations in order to see integrity restored to government. Once the public and press know what is going on, they can do something about it.

MARC BROMBERG.

A Glacial Slowness In China-U.S. Ties

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China move with glacial slowness, but recently there have been a couple of vague indications that the Carter administration is trying by indirect means to find a formula for normalizing diplomatic relations with Peking.

For example, President Carter has said privately in recent days that the United States has been informed that France and Britain have been talking about selling modern arms and technology to the Communist regime in Peking and that the United States has raised no objections to such an arrangement. It was also reported by Bernard Weintraub of The New York Times that the United States has quietly agreed to a Chinese request for airborne geological survey equipment which is used in geological exploration of the ocean floor, but can also be adapted to antisubmarine warfare.

Change

This may have been what Zbigniew Brzezinski, the assistant to the president for national security affairs, had in mind when he remarked after his return from Peking recently that he had reaffirmed "our commitment to normalization, and perhaps to make a modest contribution of an indirect sort to it."

Except in the case of Yugoslavia, it has been generally agreed among the NATO allies not to ship arms to any Communist country, so that any decision by Britain, France or any other ally to sell arms to China, with Washington's acquiescence, would make an important change. Meanwhile, Carter has also been responding somewhat more openly to questions from visitors about the possibility of establishing a "trade mission" on Taiwan as one means of granting diplomatic recognition to Peking and withdrawing it from Taiwan.

Change

For on the one hand, the Carter administration would like to have some assurance that if it recognizes Peking and withdraws recognition from Taiwan, the Chinese government would not use force to capture Taiwan. But on the other, the Carter administration has agreed to the terms of the Nixon-Mao Tse-tung Shanghai communiqué which recognizes the Peking and Taiwan are "on China."

Major Question

Accordingly, a major question remains, for Washington would like to see at least a unilateral promise by Peking not to use force against Taiwan, while Peking regards even the vaguest suggestion of such promise as unacceptable "foreign interference."

The hope in official quarters here is that practical steps, such as improved U.S.-Chinese trade, including dual purpose technology, the shipment of Allied arms to China, with U.S. approval, will lead the Peking government to indicate on its own, without any demand or requests from Washington, that it will settle the Taiwan problem by peaceful means. But no such indication is likely to come from Peking, or satisfy the still influential pro-Taiwan factions within the Congress or the Carter Pentagon.

"If the United States does not recognize us in 100 years," Ma Tse-tung once wrote, "they will recognize us in 101 years." Since the Chinese have seemed a little more impatient for recognition, by signs, signals, and indirect coaxes to change their minds, so far without much success.

Keep Moving

His decision to send Brzezinski to China with authority to discuss a broad range of international questions, including the status of U.S.-Soviet strategic arms negotiations, is another indication of Washington's desire to keep moving, however slowly, toward a settlement with the new regime in Peking, but this is a very delicate process, risking misunderstanding with either the Russians, the Chinese, or both.

For example, if officials here even talk symbolically of "progress" toward diplomatic recognition of Peking, the Chinese Communists resent this as an indication that they have modified their policy toward Taiwan.

The official Peking policy on Taiwan was defined by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the 11th National Congress of China's Communist Party last August:

"Taiwan Province," he said, "is

other parts of the world that might draw the superpowers into a direct confrontation. Yet less than two years after subscribing to that principle, the Russians helped to foment a war in the Middle East which led to just such a confrontation, and they then embarked on a series of provocative military adventures in Africa.

What the Russians mean by "détente," in short, seems indistinguishable from what we mean by "cold war." As to what they mean by "cold war," it is, according to the Soviet Diplomatic Dictionary, "the policy of the United States and the imperialist military blocs toward the Soviet Union and other Socialist States after the Second World War."

In other words, the cold war to the Russians is what the West calls containment — the effort to keep the Soviet empire from expanding beyond the boundaries established in Europe by World War II, and to prevent the takeover of countries elsewhere by Communist force or subversion.

It was the misconceived application of that effort to Vietnam which ultimately induced a U.S. shift from containment to the new policy of retrenchment and détente. But the only shift détente brought on the Soviet side was a smile on Brezhnev's face where before there had been a scowl. In exchange, he received U.S. grain, U.S. technology, and U.S. acquiescence in his drive toward nuclear "parity" (another term that to us meant exactly what it said but to the Russians meant something else altogether — namely superiority).

When, therefore, Brezhnev

speaks of a return to the cold war, he is really saying that the relative freedom the Russians have enjoyed in pursuing their imperial aims — that is, carrying on the cold war unilaterally — may now be running out.

That he should seek to head off possible new wave of Western resistance to those aims by stigmatizing it as war-mongering is understandable. But there is no reason why anyone else should accept such a description. As the Chinese tell us, the "most dangerous source of new world war" today is the Soviet Union. And as they also warn knowing their estranged Soviet comrades only too well, it is as peacekeepers of Moscow, not resist ance, that will bring us closer to war.

Norman Podhoretz is the editor of Commentary magazine. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Member, FDIC



A group of Morgan's internationally based Financial Services specialists at a meeting in New York. Clockwise from left, John Sands, New York, head of the department; Lucile de Baudry d'Asson and Guido Cefalu, Paris; Frank Beelitz and Gianni Ragazzi, Frankfurt; Marc Varangot, São Paulo; Michael Allen, London; Keith McDermott, London and the Middle East.

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The Morgan Bank

Fashion

The Big Money in the Running Business

By Helge Dorsey

NEW YORK (IHT) — Fashion has caught up with jogging, which has become the most popular form of exercise around New York.

They all do it — from Jackie Onassis to television personality Tom Brokaw and New York Gov. Hugh Carey. But there are lots of ordinary people jogging as well, somewhere and everywhere, including down Lexington Avenue and in the middle of the night.

Now, it would seem that all jogging requires is a pair of shorts and a T-shirt, but clever fashion manufacturers are getting into the act. They want a share of what is proving to be a multimillion-dollar market, with all kinds of side activities, from shoes to vitamins.

Howard Koch Remains

Movie Group President

LOS ANGELES, June 14 (UPI) — Movie producer Howard Koch has been re-elected president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Also re-elected were vice presidents Fay Kanin, Charles Powell and Marvin Mirisch. Hal Elias was re-elected treasurer and Donald Rogers secretary.



Soon the seaside

"The best cut swim suits in Paris" (from 59 to 88 \$) have also the cleverest décolletés (deep and narrow); they have an elongating effect on the silhouette whilst camouflaging any indiscreet "bulges"; the bras are almost invisible (firm but lightweight), the texture of the fabrics are of the finest (Lycra or Cotton), the prints original (zèbra stripes or a mixture of patterns and colours), the swim suits in plain colours have unusual workmanship (tuck and pleats) and the "after-swim" deshabillés are terribly "couture" (from 75 to 154 \$).

Our selection: the new swim suit in thin cotton knit with fancy edges, either in pink or turquoise (78 \$). The classic one made in lycra with black and white stripes (75 \$).

The easy - to - wear overdress, gathered, in pastel Terry Towelling.

Boutique "NINA RICCI-GEORGE V" - 29 avenue George-V, Tél. 720.80.01

A recent article in New York magazine had the running industry grossing \$400 million this year, a figure that is expected to double next year.

Among the big winners is Empire Sporting Goods of SoHo, which has been making athletic uniforms for years but their biggest expansion lately has come from jogging apparel. Another is Adi Dassler, a world leader in specialty sporting shoes which offered its first line in 1926. Under their Adidas brand, they now offer 30 different models.

Publications

There are several publications as well, including Runner's World, which is part of a \$10-million empire that includes books, films, library and mail-order service, all catering to runners. At the recent publisher's convention in Atlanta, at least 10 books on running were on the market, with "The Complete Book of Running" already on the best-seller list.

But back to fashion, there is a firm in New York called Sweet P, that specializes in jogging outfits. They simply buy ordinary, white T-shirts and shorts, and dye them in attractive colors, mostly pastel blue and pink. They then turn them over to four women artists who paint

delicate scenes on them, featuring trees, flowers, birds, anything outdoorsy.

At last month's Dallas apparel fair, jogging fashions were also on the runway. The most interesting were striped, with v-necks to match. In some cases, the shorts turned into bloomers for a more feminine look.

According to the experts, the chic place to jog in New York is around Central Park's reservoir and the chic time is Saturday morning. Since the track around the reservoir is narrow, one is supposed to go single file although business executives have been known to hold meetings during early-morning double-file jogging.

Advantages

Jogging is supposed to be wonderful for you. According to New York magazine, which published the pros and cons of jogging, it slows down the aging process, improves your heart, lungs, bones, skin and, obviously, your leg muscles. It also reduces tension and is wonderful psychological therapy. It even makes your face look younger.

But there are drawbacks, including softening of the knee-cap lining and coronary trouble. Over 30, beware and check with your doctor first.

The latest in chic jogging as offered at Dallas apparel fair last month.

Charles Gair



Jogging is also beginning to spread to Paris although most joggers do it only in the Bois de Boulogne. A man who was jogging in shorts and bare-breasted, the other day down the Rue de Rivoli got a lot of laughs from the French, who thought he was completely nutty. But a lot of young businessmen, including a few who have lived in the United States, have taken to jogging although some confess they have to do it early in the

morning or late at night for fear of being ridiculed.

It is interesting to speculate what the Paris designers will do with the fad. Some, like Castelbajac, who has always specialized in rough and rugged clothes, will have no problems. But what about Dior and Givenchy?

Saint Laurent may come up with something good because he was first with a popular sweat suit some years back, but that was strictly for show. Now he may design an interesting - and chic - jogging suit.

If the trend catches on, another American lifestyle will have influenced Paris fashion. Given the success of jeans, there is no telling where it will stop.



This flowing Knap dress is a perfect combination of the elegance of silk and the freedom of this spring's fashions.

KNAP
34 Faubourg Saint-Honoré

4.5 Million Have Seen Tut Exhibit in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, June 14 (UPI) — The King Tut exhibition closes in Los Angeles tomorrow after another strong run that already has raised the total of American viewers to almost 4.5 million.

When the exhibition closes, more than 1.35 million people will have waited in long lines to see the treasures of the tomb of the Egyptian boy pharaoh, Tutankhamen, according to a spokeswoman for the Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

The exhibit then moves on to the Seattle Art Museum, where it will be shown from July 15 to Nov. 15, and from there to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York from Dec. 15 to April 15, 1979.

Waverley Root

An Elusive, Poetical Concept: Partridge

AS A NEW Englander, when I learned that the bird which I had trustingly called a partridge to the end of my adolescence was an impostor whose real name was the ruffed grouse, I should have suffered a disillusionment comparable to the traumatism which threatens children when they discover that there is no Santa Claus.

The misnaming of the ruffed grouse in the United States (even worse in the South, where this name is given to the quail) may be excused because even those who are in the know seem almost as confused about this bird as the O. Henry character who referred to "Esau" that swapped his copyright for a partridge.

The word "partridge" seems to embody a poetical concept rather than a precise scientific definition. Noah Webster, doing the best he can, defines partridge as "any of various typically medium-sized stout-bodied Old World gallinaceous game birds of Perdis, Accipitris and related genera that have variegated but not gaudily colored plumage, short wings and tail, and rather short legs and neck."

The Larousse gastronomic encyclopedia says that "partridge" is "a popular name which covers a large number of wild birds, all edible." Having thus informed us that while there are many partridges, the partridge does not exist, it goes on to tell us the partridge was "introduced into France by Rene, King of Naples, who brought several pairs from the island of Chios to raise them in Provence." This dubious statement was lifted word for word from the Grand Dictionnaire de Cuisine of Alexandre Dumas.

Hunting Hints

Although Dumas said partridges were unknown in France before 1440, some are, in fact, native to France. There are directions for cooking them in Taillevent's "Vivandier" and the anonymous "Menagier de Paris," both written before King Rene was born. The latter throws in hints on how to hunt partridges with falcons and explains how to make a chicken look like a partridge to preserve a host, in this heyday of game, from the ignominy of seeming to serve domestic fowl on a day when his falcons were sulking.

These gallinaceous game birds, which we may venture to call true partridges, are natives of Europe, North Africa and Asia. To put some order into the family, there is probably no better way to start than with the word whose specific name repeats its generic name, always the sign in taxonomy of a species considered to be typical. *Perdix perdix* is indeed called the common partridge, as well as the gray partridge (hence, sometimes, *Per-*

dix cinerea) and the English partridge, naturally enough, since it seems to have been the only species native to the British Isles and was the first bird to be called a partridge in English.

Birds are mobile, however, even this one, so we may assume that it managed to flutter across the English Channel early in its history (unless it was already there) to colonize a continent where today it remains the partridge most frequently encountered in Western Europe.

This may not last, for the gray partridge, an earth-hugging ground-nesting bird, though thoughtfully protected by nature in earlier times, is ill equipped to survive in ours. Ground nesters, more or less tied to one place during the brooding season, are easy prey for sharp-nosed predators like foxes, who catch a whiff of bird odor and home in on it for dinner.

More Vulnerable

The gray partridge is so constituted that she ceases to omit her customary giveaway smell during incubation. This foils foxes, but is little help against hunters, pesticides and mechanical mowing machines, to which the gray partridge is more vulnerable than the second most numerous partridge of Western Europe, the red-legged partridge in English, the red partridge in French, a perching bird

which likes woods more than fields and is consequently better fitted, for the time being at least, to hold its own against the perils of the modern world.

This gets us into a new genus, for the red partridge is *Caccabus rufa* (*Alectoris rufa*) for those who fail to appreciate the onomatopoeic effort of *Caccabus* to imitate the cry of the young partridge. The red-legged partridge used to be particularly numerous in Spain and southern France (it seems not to have reached England, where it is sometimes called the French partridge, before the last quarter of the 18th century), but it is now overtaking the common partridge everywhere in France because it is being killed off more slowly.

Arguments about which partridge tastes the best usually revolve around the two commonest kinds, the gray and the red. In the 18th century the gray seemed to be favored, in the 19th the red. In this century I find one food writer stating authoritatively that the gray is better and another, equally qualified, asserting with the same firmness that it is the red. The only common denominator is that at different times and in different places the partridge perceived as superior tends to be the one which is more rare; snobbery has always accompanied the eating of game.

Waverley Root

Saudi Newswoman Moves Between Two Worlds

By Jim Anderson

WASHINGTON (UPI) — She moves freely between two worlds — the conservative, religious world of Saudi Arabia and the fast-paced, competitive world of Washington journalism — and she sees no contradiction between them.

Naïla as-Sowayel is the first full-time Saudi Arabian correspondent in the United States, the first Saudi woman to appear on her country's television screen without a veil, the first Saudi woman to interview King Hussein of Jordan.

But she is still banned from driving a car in Saudi Arabia, as are other women, and she still wears the native Saudi veil over her face during her trips back home.

Miss as-Sowayel, 25, the daughter of a former Saudi ambassador to the United States, says that she has no problems accepting the differences her lifestyle brings.

"As far as I'm concerned, our country should move quickly into the modern world when it comes to hospitals and schools," she said. "But I think we should maintain our religious customs. Being West-

ern doesn't mean you have to act like something out of Hollywood."

In Washington, she dresses like any other woman and drives a car. "Even if I could drive in Saudi Arabia, I wouldn't because the roads are so bad," she said. "I don't drive in Mexico, either."

Miss as-Sowayel, who calls herself an "evolutionary," created her own job by persuading the Saudis to give her a few writing and television assignments.

She thinks the Saudi hierarchy "accepted me because they knew I had some experience with the West and I could handle the changes."

As long as she maintains the Saudi traditions, the government officials who pay her are understanding and encouraging, she said.

The correspondent says that she believes the Saudis are coming to grips with Western politics.

"A couple of years ago, Americans didn't know where Saudi Arabia is. Then they learned where it was, but they thought we were Palestinians or bomb throwers. Now they accept us as Arabs. That's a real change."

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Bonn Parley May Skirt Targets

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

OECD Focuses On Reforms

PARIS, June 14 (NYT) — A senior U.S. official predicted today that the next month's summit meeting in Bonn would set no specific growth targets for the seven participating countries or for the group as a whole.

The official, who asked that his name not be used, said that U.S. officials were still "ambivalent" about specific goals and that it was possible things could turn out differently. But he declared, "My forecast would be that there will not be quantitative targets set for anybody."

The prediction came as foreign and finance ministers from the 24 members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development began their annual top-level meeting at the agency's headquarters in a former Rothschild mansion near the Bois de Boulogne.

One reason for the lack of enthusiasm for specific summit targets is a fear of demoralization if they again do not meet. The 1977 summit conference

emphasis was being laid here on structural reforms within member countries so that any stimulative measures agreed to next month can have maximum effect. One key area for reform is the subsidies and other measures all governments use to protect certain industries from the often devastating effects of international competition.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told the forum that older industries must modernize and diversify instead of asking for trade barriers to hide behind. "Policies to assist industries in difficulty should not become prolonged protection," he said.

He also warned against allowing adjustment policies to become mechanisms to divide up markets and said governments should avoid trying to substitute their judgments about future growth sectors for those of the market.

The OECD secretariat has undertaken a major, but so far unpublished, study of such impediments to the free market. One official in the work said that some countries were found to be spending as much as 1 percent of their gross national product to subsidize weak industries.

No names have been mentioned publicly, but it is assumed that Britain and Japan, both of which have poured money into shipbuilding, are prominent among them.

The study also showed that support for regions often becomes synonymous with support for inefficient businesses.

In his opening statement OECD Secretary-General Emile van Lennep said, "There seems to be an increasing and highly disturbing tendency to suggest that action which effectively freezes patterns of trade and leads to a cartelization of production may become a widespread and permanent feature of our economies."

The foreign minister of West Germany, which with Japan is under intense pressure to do more to stimulate world recovery, also stressed adjustment policies.

"Regaining consistent and stable growth is not just a matter of coordinated domestic policies of expansion and stability," said Hans-Dietrich Genscher. "If this objective is to be achieved we must also create the external conditions of growth [including] the reliable functioning of a world economic system open to trade and investment by making it safe from crisis."

One of the main items of discussion at the two-day meeting is, in fact, the relationship between subsidies and macroeconomic policy. How much stimulation, for example, can be attempted without risking inflationary bottlenecks in labor or commodities.

The reported London meeting would prepare the ground for the mid-July summit meeting in Bonn.

Secret Meeting Rumored
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Monitoring Indebtedness in the Balance Sheet

Vigor of U.S. Companies Seen Eroding

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP-DJ) — The financial vigor of most U.S. corporations keeps eroding, according to various gauges that economists use to monitor balance sheets.

Indebtedness keeps climbing sharply but the wherewithal to pay off the debts is not keeping pace. One telltale barometer — measuring corporate cash and other assets readily convertible into cash in terms of debts due within 12 months — shows that in the last decade the cash-to-debt level has dwindled from 72.5 to 30.7 percent. The rate for this year's first quarter, the worst since the end of World War II, is more than four points below the fourth-quarter level and nearly three points lower than at the pit of the severe 1973-75 recession.

There is widespread concern about the current situation and its possible ramifications. Has the balance-sheet barometer, at long last, reached a truly dangerous low point? No one can say, of course. But these facts appear undeniable.

Relatively illiquid corporations are more apt to limit their capital outlays. Any such restraint, in turn, acts to inhibit general economic growth.

Cash-short companies undertaking new projects are likelier to have to borrow the necessary money. In the process, interest rates tend to increase. That, too, serves to restrict economic growth.

In addition, when a recession does develop, serious financial trouble looms larger if balance sheets are shaky.

The pattern would perhaps be less worrisome if other gauges of the corporate financial picture were holding steady. But this is not the case. Data measuring the relationship between short-term and long-term debts due over periods exceeding 12 months show short-term debts, as a percentage of long-term debts, have been climbing markedly.

In the first quarter of this year, the rate reached 33.9 percent, up from 30.8 percent as recently as 1976 and exceeds levels reached at any time in the postwar era, except the worst months of the 1973-75 recession. At the bottom of that slump, short-term debts amounted to 34.5 percent of long-term debts. The gauge did not move above the 30-percent mark until mid-1969. The latest rate compares, for instance, with only 22.6 percent in 1955 and 26.1 percent in 1965.

While the general picture indicates an extensive erosion of financial strength, individual situations vary greatly. A breakdown of recent statistics shows, for example, that the cash-to-debt level in two industries — publishing and instrument-making — stands at a relatively robust 50 percent. At the other extreme are such industries as tobacco (16 percent), nonferrous metals (17 percent) and industrial chemicals (18 percent).

The cash-to-debt levels, it should also be noted, have not been falling in every business. They have recently increased in the tobacco industry, the electrical-equipment industry and aircraft manufacturing. The improvement in the last-mentioned has been unusually sharp — from a rate of 7 percent in 1975 to 28 percent recently.

In some instances where the cash-to-debt level has fallen, the decline reflects a sharp drop in cash holdings. In other cases, holdings of cash have held up but short-term debts have soared. Whatever the particular arithmetic involved, a common element in the general decline of cash-to-debt is the desire to expand activities in today's fast-paced economy.

Edgar Fiedler, in charge of economic research at New York's Conference Board, ticks off other factors that may be contributing to the decline in cash-to-debt levels. Among them is a desire to operate with as little cash as possible at a time when interest rates are relatively high and rising, and a conviction that the cash-to-debt ratio in earlier years was unnecessarily high.

How low can the cash level safely go? "It's impossible to say," he asserts. "So long as business keeps expanding, with profits up substantially, there's nothing painful about the recent trend. It's understandable that it has received relatively little attention. We will only know if a danger-point has been reached if the economy gets into another recession."

Disputes Charge of 'Undue Influence'

Rockefeller Defends Trilateral Unit

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP) — Chase Manhattan Bank President David Rockefeller today rejected as "totally false" charges that the Trilateral Commission has "undue influence" on the governments in North America, Europe and Japan.

The Commission, founded in 1973 at Mr. Rockefeller's suggestion to promote closer cooperation among the three regions on international issues, has been meeting here since Sunday. The basic theme it promotes is the "interdependence" of the non-Communist world. Mr. Rockefeller is one of three co-chairmen, the others being Georges Berthoin for Europe and Takeshi Watanabe for Japan.

The meeting's co-chairmen held a press conference today to help dispel any mystery about the commission. Mr. Rockefeller said the commission was a "conspiracy" to influence government decision-making on its own behalf.

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Prices End Mixed in NYSE Trade

Traders Are Cautious On Inflation Fears

NEW YORK, June 14 (UPI) — Prices were mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange today in reaction to a warning from the director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability that inflation could endanger the economic expansion.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead more than 7 points in the first hour, was down 2.68 to 854.29. Advances held a slim lead over declines 734 to 728. Volume rose to 37.23 million shares from yesterday's 30.76 million.

International Business Machines, which hit a new high for the year yesterday, settled for a loss of 2 1/2 to 37 1/4 after trading as high as 27 1/4 at one point.

Ramada Inns jumped 2 to 7 1/4 on volume of nearly one million shares. City Investing, another heavily traded issue, picked up 1/4 to 17.

Autos were in the spotlight. American Motors gained 1/4 to 6 1/4 in heavy trading including blocks of 100,000 and 70,000 shares. It reported a one-percent rise in early June car sales.

General Motors eased 1/4 to 60 1/4. It will recall about 60,000 cars for safety checks and reported a dip in early June car sales.

Ford Motor reported an 11-percent rise in early June sales but continued under pressure from Government scrutiny of the safety of its small cars. It lost 1 1/2 to 46 1/2 in heavy trading.

Exxon Corp. lost 1/4 to 46 1/4 in active trading. The U.S. Supreme Court upheld a Maryland law prohibiting petroleum producers or refiners from directly operating service stations in that state.

Active Caesars World climbed three to 27 1/4. Other gaming issues were strong. Bally Manufacturing added 1/4 to 35 1/4; Playboy 1 1/4 to 17 1/4 and MGM 2 1/4 to 36 1/4.

In Chicago, soybean futures fell sharply. After collapsing almost the 30-cent limit on selling attributed to technical weakness, old crop soybean contracts finished more than 20 cents lower. The selling spilled into corn futures, which declined more than 3 cents. But exporters made sizable purchases in the wheat pit, possibly linked to business with China, and those futures resisted the pressure.

Although technical selling dominated the retreat in soybeans, an analyst said that good weather and a virtual lack of price-firming news contributed to the collapse.

West German Index Up
WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 14 (AP-DJ) — The West German producer price index rose 0.3 percent in May to 146.3, base 1970, from April and was up 1 percent from May 1977, the statistics office said today.

U.S. Decline Seen Result Of Inflation

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP-DJ) — "Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, forecast a recession unless something is done about inflation this year."

"I give the economy no more than six months," he said, "if we don't do something this year we are going to go back into a recession."

He indicated that he based his predictions on the Federal Reserve Board's response to inflation earlier this year.

He said it was necessary for business and labor to exercise voluntary restraint and he characterized statements by AFL-CIO President George Meany and others that they will wait to see if prices decline before moderating their wage demands as "nonsense."

"Labor accounts for 75 percent of GNP," Mr. Bosworth said, while corporate profits represent about 10 percent. "There is no way you can work on inflation by working on the lousy 10 percent" alone, he told a meeting of the airline pilots association today.

Part of the criticism leveled against the commission relates to the closed-door nature of most of the meetings. At this session, however, the commission staff produced many of the papers and speeches in advance, and arranged a press conference on the opening day with two of the three key noters. Reporters, however, were excluded as usual from the sessions, so that exchanges among members, or critiques of reports were kept confidential. The members also had a private reception with President Carter at the White House, where he apparently talked for the first time in detail of the conditions relating to Taiwan that he would lay down for full recognition of the Peoples Republic of China.

The Commission, which would have expired next July, voted to continue itself for another three years on much the same basis, except that its sessions will be held annually, rather than every nine months as in the past.

Profit Margins Off
WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP-DJ) — Factory profit margins fell to 4.7 percent of sales in the first quarter, the Federal Trade Commission reported today, trailing the 5.3 percent margin of the final quarter of 1977 and the 5 percent of the year-earlier period.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

	1977	1978
Revenue	612.00	497.00
Profits	39.00	30.60
Per share	1.22	1.03
Revenue	1,660	1,320
Profits	98.20	78.60
Per share	3.09	2.65

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Referring to the advertisement in this paper of December 20th, 1977, the undersigned announces that the original shares from 10% free distribution have been received.

As from June 20, 1978, one new CDR Sekisui Prefab Homes, Ltd. can be paid by cash or by bank transfer to the account of the CDRs at the Bank of Japan, Ltd. After August 4, 1978, the equivalent of the CDRs, which have not been claimed by the holders of div. cp. n° 23, will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.

Further the undersigned announces that as from June 20, 1978, at Kas-Associatie N.V. div. cp. n° 24 (accompanied by an Affidavit) of the CDRs Sekisui Prefab Homes, Ltd., each repr. 50 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 3.25 net. (Div. per record-date 1.31.78: gross Yen 7.50 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 56.25 = Dfls. -57 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 75. = Dfls. -76) will be deducted. After 8.31.78 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 3.04 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, June 6, 1978.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 14

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20% 28% ACF	2.10	4.0	9	172	35%	34%	34%	1%	
21% 15% AMF	1.24	4.4	9	224	19%	19%	19%	1%	
22% 15% APL	1.24	4.4	9	224	19%	19%	19%	1%	
23% 15% ARA	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
24% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
25% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
26% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
27% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
28% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
29% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
30% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
31% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
32% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
33% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
34% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
35% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
36% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
37% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
38% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
39% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
40% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
41% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
42% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
43% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
44% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
45% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
46% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
47% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
48% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
49% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
50% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
51% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
52% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
53% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
54% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
55% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
56% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
57% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
58% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
59% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
60% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
61% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
62% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
63% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
64% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
65% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
66% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
67% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
68% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
69% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
70% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
71% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
72% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
73% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
74% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
75% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
76% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
77% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
78% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
79% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
80% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
81% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
82% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
83% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
84% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
85% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
86% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
87% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
88% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
89% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
90% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
91% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
92% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
93% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
94% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
95% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
96% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
97% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
98% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
99% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	
100% 15% ATO	1.45	3.4	10	39	42%	42%	42%	1%	

CEA

Private enterprise solving public problems

We design, build and operate systems which turn solid waste into energy. This results in a cleaner environment and a new energy source, ECO-FUEL® II.

We've plowed our technological, financial and management expertise into fulfilling public needs in the private sector.

The result is solid, consistent, profitable growth. CEA solves tomorrow's problems today.

COMBUSTION EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.
555 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Chg.

21%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
22%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
23%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
24%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
25%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
26%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
27%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
28%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
29%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
30%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
31%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
32%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
33%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
34%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
35%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
36%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
37%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
38%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
39%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
40%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
41%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
42%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
43%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
44%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
45%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
46%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
47%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
48%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
49%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
50%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
51%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
52%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
53%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
54%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
55%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
56%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
57%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
58%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
59%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
60%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
61%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
62%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
63%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
64%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
65%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
66%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
67%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
68%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
69%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
70%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
71%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
72%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
73%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
74%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
75%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
76%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
77%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
78%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
79%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
80%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
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92%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
93%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
94%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
95%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
96%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
97%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
98%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
99%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%
100%	18	41	22%	15	5	7.8	7	3	25%	29%	29%

12 Month Stock	Sls.	Close	Chg'd	12 Month Stock	Sls.	Close	Chg'd	12 Month Stock	Sls.	Close	Chg'd
High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100%	High	Low	Qual.	High	Low	Qual.	Close	High	Low	Qual.	Close
12 Month Stock	Sls.	Close	Chg'd	12 Month Stock	Sls.	Close	Chg'd	12 Month Stock	Sls.	Close	Chg'd
High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100%	High	Low	Qual.	High	Low	Qual.	Close	High	Low	Qual.	Close

[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices June 14, 1978

Quotes in Canadian Funds
 Quotes in cents unless marked \$.

Stocks	High	Low	Clos.	Chg.
950 U. Seccor	87 1/2	74 1/2	77	
4200 Uspa Can	279	275	279	
25 Van Der	405	405	405	
12nd Vesper	51 1/2	12	12	
1955 Wetford	51 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
20 West Mine	395	390	395	
40 Westmine	528 1/2	280	28	
2025 Weston	51 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	
4200 Wood	518 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
9208 Yr. Bear	550	475	5	

10241 Bnk Mont	521%	21%	21%
3900 Basic Res	5	5%	5
808 Cap Com	511%	11%	11%

	High	Low	Cheap	Pr
SUGAR			(Std-Asp)	
Aug	102.28	100.80	101.25	101.30
Oct	103.00	102.00	102.50	102.50

100	Gaz Mair	\$ 548	548	548	-
1050	Imasco	\$334	334	334	-
1800	Molson A	\$194	194	194	-

800	Molson B	\$17%	17%	17%	+ %	
2545	Netl Tr	\$18	17%	18	+ %	Alor
200	Power Co	\$16%	16	16%		Alor
100	St. John's	\$18	17%	17%	- %	Alor
300	Rotterdam	\$ 5 %	5%	5%	+ %	Aug
4143	Royal Bank	\$23%	33	33%		Oct
705	Tryst A	\$19%	19%	19%	- %	Dec
100	Steenk A	\$20	20	20		

Total sales \$346.15 short.

C.C.P.A. of 30 tons.						
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Dec	1.440	1.634	1.441	1.438	1.451	1.437
Jul	1.430	1.634	1.430	1.432	1.432	1.432

Total sales 834,615 shares.

Market Summary					
May	1,690	1,592	1,570	1,574	1,681
July	N.T.	N.T.	1,580	1,584	1,575
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	1,570	1,585	1,581
1,265 N.Y. N.T.					
7:25 A.M. of 10 H.N.					
COFFEES					
Jul	1,792	1,725	1,752	1,755	1,771
Aug	1,715	1,660	1,650	1,660	1,674
Nov	1,650	1,685	1,688	1,590	1,631
Jan	1,580	1,520	1,510	1,525	1,544

Ramada In	1,075,000	7%
City Invest	683,100	17

Am Motors	435,900	6%	+ 26
Amazon	417,900	46%	+ 26
CaseWorld	385,000	27%	+ 26
ForSale4Me	344,800	41%	+ 13%
Webb Debt	332,500	18%	+ 14%
SearsRoebuck	329,700	23%	+ 16
BayBelt	305,800	35%	+ 26
Playhouse En	246,600	17%	+ 13%
Int'l Home	242,900	39%	+ 12
Xerox Co	240,400	56%	

Xerox Corp.	240,400	56 1/2
Squibb Corp.	225,200	33 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	218,100	22 1/2

[illegible]

Declined	873
Unchanged	449
Total Issues	1919

New highs		New lows		Dow Jones Averages	
30 Ind	230	10	10	30 Ind	230
30 Trn	230	10	10	30 Trn	230
15 Utl	100.19	106.10	106.51	15 Utl	100.19
45 Slt	100.19	106.50	106.51	45 Slt	100.19

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	%C
Composite	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Industrials	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Utilities	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Finance	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Transp.	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Chemical	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Oil	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Pharm.	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Food	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Textile	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Aluminum	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Steel	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Auto	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Electronics	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Telecom	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Banking	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Insurance	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Real Estate	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Energy	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Healthcare	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Technology	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Media	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Telecom	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Internet	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Software	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Biotech	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Pharm.	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Medical	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Healthcare	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Life Sciences	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Energy	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Oil	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Gas	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Coal	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Nuclear	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Automotive	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Trucking	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Airline	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Marine	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Shipping	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Telecom	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Internet	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Software	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Hardware	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Peripherals	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Biotech	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
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Medical	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Healthcare	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
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Energy	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
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Telecom	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
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Peripherals	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Biotech	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Pharm.	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Medical	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Healthcare	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Life Sciences	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Energy	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Oil	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Gas	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Coal	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Nuclear	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Automotive	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Trucking	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Airline	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Marine	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Shipping	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Telecom	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Internet	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Software	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Hardware	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Peripherals	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Biotech	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Pharm.	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Medical	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Healthcare	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Life Sciences	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Energy	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Oil	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Gas	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Coal	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Nuclear	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Automotive	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Trucking	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Airline	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Marine	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Shipping	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Telecom	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Internet	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Software	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Hardware	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Peripherals	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Biotech	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Pharm.	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Medical	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Healthcare	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Life Sciences	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Energy	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Oil	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Gas	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Coal	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Nuclear	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Automotive	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Trucking	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Airline	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Marine	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Shipping	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Telecom	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.09
Internet	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.20
Software	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Hardware	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.23
Peripherals	111.81	109.34	109.95	+0.02

	High	Low	Close	%C
Biotech	111.81	109.34		

	High	Low	Close
Composite	\$5.74	\$5.86	\$5.88

Industrials	61.33	68.85	-0.06
Transport	45.45	45.14	+0.08
Utilities	67.95	67.43	+0.05
Financials	60.05	59.76	+0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Bought	Sales Short	N.Y. Net
June 12.....	137,142	138,039	992

Vernac
Webb
West
WinA
Wielob
Whico
Whitco
Wyland
OpdenCo
OpdenCo pt
Oranquea

June 13.....	131,142	368,059
June 12.....	139,890	379,900

June 9	73,624	1,728
June 10	73,624	1,728
June 7	131,485	3,745

These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Closes	Cp.
Husky Oil	467,500	21%	±
Mackay	326,650	21%	±

BellPw 11p	Indm 2,15p	QhPw
AliaPd w	Heath 1,64p	Indm 2,15p
Boat 8,55p	Indm 2,25p	Pac Te
Cnc 9,30p	IntraPw 1p	PSCo
Chev 1E	Lansd 1E	TelEd
CnPw 2,30p	AA-CQM	Unet 2 psg
Cuifro Ca	MetEd sng	UdInc
Dad 7,45p	MetEd sng	

Husky Oil	487,900	21%
All dArt Ind	396,600	3
Resort Intl	286,000	54

SynTex Corp	111,000	31%	+3%
Vernitron	104,000	23%	+1%
Delta Prod	72,000	23%	+4%
El Sas Pet	91,000	7%	+4%
Total Pet	87,700	10%	+1%
Western Oil	64,000	12%	+1%
Con Oil Cos	69,300	12%	+1%
Aspro Ind Int'l			
Stocks sales year ago		5,632,000	
Amex stock index:		2,452,000	

American Stock Index:		
High	Low	Close
1,172.00	1,169.00	1,170.00

191.35 198.38 191.22 +0.87 pilot parachuted to safety.

Contact your travel agent for details.

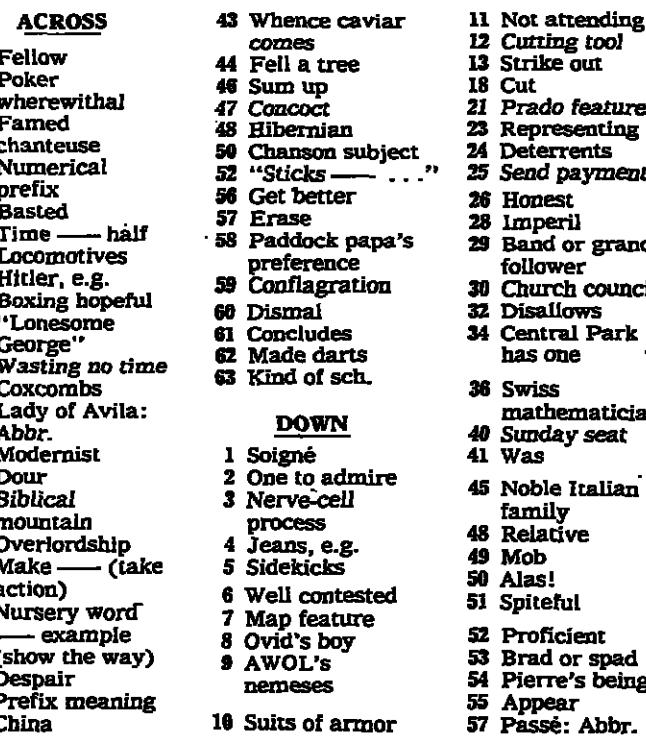
American Airlines

هكذا من الأصل

Circlife	5%	4%	HudaPol	51%	23%	OnPerf	8%	24%	WebbR	13%	14%	Delo Prod	102,000	23%	- 14%
ChemCo	38%	29%	ChemCo	14%	13%	OnPerf	7%	20%	WingWg	21	21%	Total Prod	87,700	18%	- 14%
ChemCo	30%	24%	Hydrofil	7%	8%	PerAmR	13%	13%	WingWg	29	29%	Heaton Oil	68,300	24%	- 14%
ChemCo	50%	27%	Induct	7%	8%	PCALin	13%	13%	WingWg	29	29%	Chem Oil	69,300	17%	- 14%
ChemCo	44%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	3%	4%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				
ChemCo	14%	14%	Infrad	3%	3%	ProdB	21%	21%	WingWg	3%	4%				

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

By Eugene T. Maleska



	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	17	43	overcast	MADRID	19	66	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	63	overcast	MIAMI	20	66	cloudy
ANKARA	33	91	cloudy	MILAN	19	66	cloudy
ATHENS	28	84	cloudy	MONTREAL	9	49	cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	misty	MOSCOW	20	66	cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	overcast	MUNICH	16	61	cloudy
BERLIN	18	64	cloudy	NEW YORK	22	72	fair
BRUSSELS	16	61	cloudy	NICE	21	70	overcast
BUDAPEST	18	64	overcast	OSLO	19	66	cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	overcast	PARIS	19	66	cloudy
CARACAS	21	70	cloudy	PRAGUE	14	57	showers
COPENHAGEN	18	64	misty	RENO	26	79	fair
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	cloudy	SOFIA	19	66	cloudy
DUBLIN	14	57	mist	STOCKHOLM	16	61	overcast
EDINBURGH	13	55	fair	TENHRAN	31	88	fair
FLORENCE	22	79	cloudy	THE HAGUE	31	88	misty
FRANKFURT	17	63	cloudy	TUNIS	18	64	cloudy
GENEVA	14	61	mist	VIENNA	20	66	cloudy
HAMBURG	39	99	cloudy	WASEDA	15	59	cloudy
HAVANA	20	74	cloudy	WASHINGTON	20	66	cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	cloudy	ZURICH	16	61	fair
JALAPA	19	66	cloudy				
LONDON	18	64	cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	18	65	fair				

†Yesterday's readings in U.S. and Canada of GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Other Funds

[illegible]

HEY, EUDORA, WE HAVE TO GO TO THE MAIN HALL FOR ORIENTATION!

IF THEY TRY TO SHIP US TO THE ORIENT, FORGET IT!

HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT WASHING DISHES AND SETTING TABLES?

I'D RATHER GO TO THE ORIENT!

Sherrill B.

B.
C.

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OH, NO!
THESE PANTS ARE ALL
WRINKLED!

TOOTSIE! TOOTSIE!

HURRY OR WE'LL MISS OUR BUS!

SOMEDAY I'M GOING TO IRON HIS
PANTS WHILE HE'S STILL IN THEM!

WHAT YOU SHOULD HAVE DONE IS...

DIS-MISSED!

YOUTH IS SO SMALL. THEY THINK THEY KNOW EVERYTHING. WE REALIZE HOW LITTLE WE ACTUALLY KNOW

DIS-MISSED!

ONE THING I DO KNOW, THIS IS NOT BRAIN-CITY

MORT WALKER

H'YER, ANDY! IF YOU'VE GOT A MINUTE I'D LIKE A WORD ABOUT THE TRAVEL ARRANGINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S SNOOKER.

SURE, RON.

MATE O' MINE, DEAR — JUST GOIN' TO 'AVE A CHAT ABOUT THE MATCH.

SIDEBOARD, SECOND DRAWER, W' THE KNIVES AN' FORKS.

I LIKE A MAN WHO OPENS THE CONVERSATION WITH A BOTTLE-OPENER.

6/75

Smith

THE MARRIAGE
by Brad Neftci

Panel 1: Paul: "JUST GREAT PAUL!" Connie: "HOW DOES IT COME?"

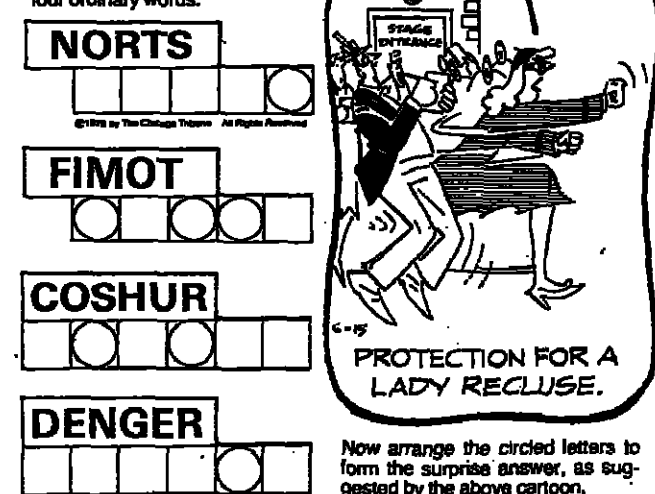
Panel 2: Paul: "GOING TO THE PICNIC SUNDAY?" Connie: "I DON'T KNOW YET!"


Panel 3: Paul: "IS THERE ANYONE LIVING IN THIS BUILDING OVER TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF AGE?" Connie: "YES! THERE ARE SEVERAL IN THEIR MID 30'S! ONE OLDER COUPLE KNOW AROUND FORTY!"

Panel 4: Bradley Edgington 6-15

T SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SOAPY ALTAR BABOON NICELY
Answer: The British nobleman was almost in New York—"N-EARLY."

DENNIS THE MENACE



* JOEY USED IT 'CAUSE HE'S A GUEST. THEN I USED IT 'CAUSE I FIGGERED IT WOULDN'T MAKE ANY DIFF'RENCE. '

CHANCE MEETINGS

By William Surayan. Norton. 135 pp. \$8.95.

A YOUNG MAN IN SEARCH OF LOVE

By Isaac Bashevis Singer. Drawings and paintings by Raphael Soyer. Doubleday, 177 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

HERE are two old men remembering: William Suroyean, nearly 70, and Isaac Bashevis Singer, 74. But chronology is irrelevant to these two artists, in whom the fires, though banked, still glow. William Suroyean's "Chance Meeting" has the words "A Memoir" on the jacket, but that is too formal a term for these loosely strung anecdotes, stories about people he has known and observations on life. He writes with descriptions and details that are as good as a top, then whisking it away. Yet, there is an undertone of melancholy in his observations on life as well as the optimism that is a leap of faith from the crumbling ruins of his past. The past, however, is still crucial about life after all these years. But he knows the Book of Job, too.

Speaking of the American city of Bidis, whence came his forebears and where the people are either brilliant or oafs, he writes, "I seem to represent a kind of combination of them, the wise man, and the fool, or at any rate the *lunatic*," meaning by *lunatic* what the Armenians call *khen*, a term of reverence and admiration.

Playing, a little bit, the fool then, Saroyan tells us stories about people like Sarkis Sumboulion of his boyhood Fresno, Calif., who painted mournful pictures of castles and clouds, and the breakfast-table incident in London and many painted more pictures, or "maybe he only died." End of story. There are funny stories, such as the one about Saroyan's early job with a cemetery, whose somber-looking vice president hummed "Inka Dinka Do" and concocted antic slogans, "Intox here," which the boss always vetoed. Or the editor of The Macaroni News, who worked San Francisco's large population of spaghetti makers for ads, in return for laudatory stories about them, which Saroyan was supposed to write.

these are, so to put it (as he would say), Saranyan's kind of people, and some have been in his stories. What is a story? "It's a writer writing his made-up life to tell something. To remember, to tell or invent something [it comes to the same thing]," Saranyan's memoirs come to the same thing, and he distills through his life in and out of memory and invention, chronicling the chance meetings along the way, beginning with his parents, about whom none of us have a choice, and his children, who are total de-

Richard Lingeman is on the staff of The New York Times.

Museum's Sale Stirs Collectors

PITTSBURGH, June 14 (AP) - The decision by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History to auction its rare stamp and coin collection has started a controversy.

"It is like selling all the books in a library," a 90-year-old stamp collector said today. "What good is the blooming building?" said Ottmar Tishlarich, honorary curator of the museum's stamp collection since 1963.

Museum officials told collectors recently it would dispose of coins and stamps worth an estimated \$2.5 million at a public auction later this year. Appraisals already have started.

Among the items to be sold at American colonial coins, a set of 13 Summer Island, or early Bermuda, coins dating to the 17th century, early Swiss Cantonal stamps and a "Lap of Good Hope" triangular stamp on original envelopes.

By Alan Truscot.

Both sides judged the bidding well on the hand shown. East-West bid to their lay-down six heart contract after South showed a weak hand with spade length and strength. North emerged from the bushes with a six-spade sacrifice. He trusted the opposition bidding. He was right, for the penalty would be an acceptable price for the view of the favorable vulnerability.

West led the diamond king and shifted to a trump, fearing that South would be able to maneuver a ruff in the dummy. With club length marked on his left, South drew trumps and led the club eight for a finesse. On the bidding there was a strong probability that West held the club nine, and the result was satisfactory.

emptive opening, and East West were not able to reach their slant. They played in four hearts, making 12 tricks, losing one point on the transposition.

East won the ace, and forced South to ruff. West ducked the next club lead, but it did not help him. South ruffed a diamond and scored a club trick in his hand at the finish since West had nothing but clubs left. The penalty was 700.

In the replay, North made a pre-

♠ Q1087

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	1♥	2♣	3♣
Pass	4N.T.	Pass	5♣
Pass	6♥	Pass	Pass
6♣	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond king.

'No Team Can Afford Him'

Twins' Manager Says Carew Won't Be Traded

TORONTO, June 14 (UPI) — Rod Carew will not be traded, you bet money on that, Minnesota manager Gene Mauch said yesterday.

A plump Carew stepped into the cage for batting practice before a public-address with the Toronto Blue Jays, Mauch was watching him intently.

"If you want to become a rich man," Mauch said, "just go out and get him. But Rod Carew ain't gonna be traded."

Mauch says no club in baseball can afford to give what the Twins can for their superstar. He says a trade for Carew will have to be a multi-player deal involving prime talent from the other club.

"On top of all that, how are they going to pay him?"

Minnesota owner Calvin Griffith is reportedly trying to make a deal

for four or five players. Carew, who can veto any trade offer, indicates he will only consider a move to one of five contending clubs — New York, Boston, Kansas City, California or Texas.

Carew, who currently is drawing \$190,000 in the last year of a three-year contract, said he and Griffith have been at an impasse since earlier this year when Griffith offered him a five-year, \$2-million contract. Carew wants \$4 million.

A dejected Carew said yesterday, "Nothing is done and there's no sense in my elaborating more than that. Whatever happens, happens — I can't do anything about it."

When asked if the Twins were trying to make deals involving players other than Carew, Mauch nodded and said, "Daily, hourly," but would not say what players were involved.



Rod Carew

Brazil Defeats Peru

Dutch Beat Austrians; Germany, Italy Draw

BUENOS AIRES, June 14 (UPI) — Holland roared back to the World Soccer Cup reckoning today with a 5-1 victory over Peru as their Group A rivals beat Germany and Italy, hatched to second draw.

Brazil's chances of winning a cup for an unprecedented eighth time looked all but an end as they struggled through the first and second halves to defeat Peru, 3-0, in a Group B clash at the stadium.

Argentina, which meets Brazil on Sunday in the match that is expected to decide the outcome of Group B, was playing Poland in the first round.

After listless displays in first and second halves, Holland, which was forced to make three changes because of injuries, but reshaped side swamped the Austrians.

West Germany was overruled for its period of their crucial match with Italy at the River Plate stadium here, but somehow kept their place for the fourth successive match. The West Germans have won three of their last four matches.

Brazil swept into an early two-goal lead with long shots from Dirceu. His opening effort was a curved free-kick from 30 meters that goalkeeper Ramon Quiroga punched at air as it rocketed into the net.

Later he sent in a low, bouncing ball that should have been blocked.

Brazil's third goal came from a penalty in the 71st minute by Zico, who had come on a minute earlier as a substitute for Gil.

Maier Holds Solid

Italy, with three victories behind them, pounded the German defense but could not find a way past the brilliant Sepp Maier, who gave a flawless display of goalkeeping.

Holland's huge victory over Austria has put the pressure on West Germany and Italy, who will need plenty of goals when they play Austria to keep themselves in the running if the group is decided on goal difference.

Holland's injured absentee was Johan Neeskens. Wim Rijsebergen and Wim Suurbier. Goalkeeper Jan Jongbloed was dropped, meaning that Holland was without four of the team that almost won the World Cup four years ago.

Austria, which was the surprise team of the first round when they opened with two victories, now has an almost impossible task to reach the final on June 25.

Austria Flattened

Newcomer Ernie Brandts put Holland ahead after six minutes and two goals in a minute delivered a knockout blow to Austrian hopes. Rob Rensenbrink put Holland further ahead with a 35th minute penalty — his fourth spot kick goal of the tournament — and Johnny Rep made it 3-0.

Rep and Willy Van der Kerkhof scored Holland's second half goals while Austria's only successful marksman was Enrich Obermayer.

The West Germany-Italy match was a predictable clash of chessboard tactics, but the German plan to smother the Italian forwards by packing their midfield was not successful.

Largely unworried by the occasional German breakaways, Italy applied more and more pressure on the German defense, which survived a harrowing 30 minutes at the start of the second half.

But luck is an important element of World Cup success and West Germany showed today that they are unusually blessed.

Group B competition begins tonight when Brazil plays Peru and Argentina meets Poland.

There was no doubt that the Germans were lucky to achieve the draw which their defensive lineup indicated they wanted. The Italians have looked more like potential world champions in every match and West Germany apparently believed they were the toughest opponents in their second round group.

The Italians mounted wave after wave of brilliantly inventive attacks which had a strongly pro-Italian crowd gasping in admiration and excitement, but despite several close chances were never quite able to get the ball into the net.

Perhaps the key to West Germany's success in continuing their record of not letting in a goal was center-back Rolf Rummens who repeatedly beat star Italian striker Roberto Bettger in the air, where he is often most dangerous.

From the 30th minute of the first half to the final whistle, when goalkeeper Maier showed his relief by hugging a defender, it was almost always Italy making the pace.

Except for an occasional West German counter-attack, the entertainment came from the Italians, who showed dazzling skills in a brave attempt to find a way through the German defense.

Judging by today's performance, the Italians will be difficult to stop on their way to the finals, while the Germans only chance to retain the crown appears to be by playing calculating tactical matches like today's.



West Germany's Klaus Fischer (9) duels with Italy's Mauro Belligi as two other Italian players defend the goal line.

Major League Leaders

LEAGUE LEADERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	41	24	.625
Seattle	39	26	.600
California	37	28	.569
Minnesota	36	29	.556
Chicago	35	30	.540
Los Angeles	34	31	.524
San Francisco	33	32	.510
Philadelphia	32	33	.496
Washington	31	34	.480
Atlanta	30	35	.464
St. Louis	29	36	.448
San Diego	28	37	.432
Minnesota	27	38	.416
Seattle	26	39	.400
Los Angeles	25	40	.384
San Francisco	24	41	.368
Philadelphia	23	42	.352
Washington	22	43	.336
Atlanta	21	44	.320
St. Louis	20	45	.304
San Diego	19	46	.288
Minnesota	18	47	.272
Seattle	17	48	.256
Los Angeles	16	49	.240
San Francisco	15	50	.224
Philadelphia	14	51	.208
Washington	13	52	.192
Atlanta	12	53	.176
St. Louis	11	54	.160
San Diego	10	55	.144
Minnesota	9	56	.128
Seattle	8	57	.112
Los Angeles	7	58	.096
San Francisco	6	59	.080
Philadelphia	5	60	.064
Washington	4	61	.048
Atlanta	3	62	.032
St. Louis	2	63	.016
San Diego	1	64	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	41	24	.625
Los Angeles	39	26	.600
San Francisco	37	28	.569
St. Louis	36	29	.556
Philadelphia	35	30	.540
San Diego	34	31	.524
Los Angeles	33	32	.510
San Francisco	32	33	.496
St. Louis	31	34	.480
Atlanta	30	35	.464
San Diego	29	36	.448
Los Angeles	28	37	.432
San Francisco	27	38	.416
Philadelphia	26	39	.400
Washington	25	40	.384
Atlanta	24	41	.368
St. Louis	23	42	.352
San Diego	22	43	.336
Los Angeles	21	44	.320
San Francisco	20	45	.304
Philadelphia	19	46	.288
Washington	18	47	.272
Atlanta	17	48	.256
St. Louis	16	49	.240
San Diego	15	50	.224
Los Angeles	14	51	.208
San Francisco	13	52	.192
Philadelphia	12	53	.176
Washington	11	54	.160
Atlanta	10	55	.144
St. Louis	9	56	.128
San Diego	8	57	.112
Los Angeles	7	58	.096
San Francisco	6	59	.080
Philadelphia	5	60	.064
Washington	4	61	.048
Atlanta	3	62	.032
St. Louis	2	63	.016
San Diego	1	64	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	41	24	.625
Seattle	39	26	.600
California	37	28	.569
Minnesota	36	29	.556
Chicago	35	30	.540
Los Angeles	34	31	.524
San Francisco	33	32	.510
Philadelphia	32	33	.496
Washington	31	34	.480
Atlanta	30	35	.464
St. Louis	29	36	.448
San Diego	28	37	.432
Minnesota	27	38	.416
Seattle	26	39	.400
Los Angeles	25	40	.384
San Francisco	24	41	.368
Philadelphia	23	42	.352
Washington	22	43	.336
Atlanta	21	44	.320
St. Louis	20	45	.304
San Diego	19	46	.288
Minnesota	18	47	.272
Seattle	17	48	.256
Los Angeles	16	49	.240
San Francisco	15	50	.224
Philadelphia	14	51	.208
Washington	13	52	.192
Atlanta	12	53	.176
St. Louis	11	54	.160
San Diego	10	55	.144
Minnesota	9	56	.128
Seattle	8	57	.112
Los Angeles	7	58	.096
San Francisco	6	59	.080
Philadelphia	5	60	.064
Washington	4	61	.048
Atlanta	3	62	.032
St. Louis	2	63	.016
San Diego	1	64	.000

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	41	24	.625
Seattle	39	26	.600
California	37	28	.569
Minnesota	36	29	.556
Chicago	35	30	.540
Los Angeles	34	31	.524
San Francisco	33	32	.510
Philadelphia	32	33	.496
Washington	31	34	.480
Atlanta	30	35	.464
St. Louis	29	36	.448
San Diego	28	37	.432
Minnesota	27	38	.416
Seattle	26	39	.400
Los Angeles	25	40	.384
San Francisco	24	41	.368
Philadelphia	23	42	.352
Washington	22	43	.336
Atlanta	21	44	.320
St. Louis	20	45	.304
San Diego	19	46	.288
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Seattle	17	48	.256
Los Angeles	16	49	.240
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Philadelphia	14	51	.208
Washington	13	52	.192
Atlanta	12	53	.176
St. Louis	11	54	.160
San Diego	10	55	.144
Minnesota	9	56	.128
Seattle	8	57	.112
Los Angeles	7	58	.096
San Francisco	6	59	.080
Philadelphia	5	60	.064
Washington	4	61	.048
Atlanta	3	62	.032
St. Louis	2	63	.016
San Diego	1	64	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	41	24	.625
Los Angeles	39	26	.600
San Francisco	37	28	.569
St. Louis	36	29	.556
Philadelphia	35	30	.540
San Diego	34	31	.524
Los Angeles	33	32	.510
San Francisco	32	33	.496
St. Louis	31	34	.480
Atlanta	30	35	.464
San Diego	29	36	.448
Los Angeles	28	37	.432
San Francisco	27	38	.416
Philadelphia	26	39	.400
Washington	25	40	.384
Atlanta	24	41	.368
St. Louis	23	42	.352
San Diego	22	43	.336
Los Angeles	21	44	.320
San Francisco	20	45	.304
Philadelphia	19	46	.288
Washington	18	47	.272
Atlanta	17	48	.256
St. Louis	16	49	.240
San Diego	15	50	.224
Los Angeles	14	51	.208
San Francisco	13	52	.192
Philadelphia	12	53	.176
Washington	11	54	.160
Atlanta	10	55	.144
St. Louis	9	56	.128
San Diego	8	57	.112
Los Angeles	7	58	.096
San Francisco	6	59	.080
Philadelphia	5	60	.064
Washington	4	61	.048
Atlanta	3	62	.032
St. Louis	2	63	.016
San Diego	1	64	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	41	24	.625
Seattle	39	26	.600
California	37	28	.569
Minnesota	36	29	.556
Chicago	35	30	.540
Los Angeles	34	31	.524
San Francisco	33	32	.510
Philadelphia	32	33	.496
Washington	31	34	.480
Atlanta	30	35	.464
St. Louis	29	36	.448
San Diego	28	37	.432
Minnesota	27	38	.416
Seattle	26	39	.400
Los Angeles	25	40	.384
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Philadelphia	14	51	.208
Washington	13	52	.192
Atlanta	12	53	.176
St. Louis	11	54	.160
San Diego	10	55	.144
Minnesota	9	56	.128
Seattle	8	57	.112
Los Angeles	7	58	.096
San Francisco	6	59	.080
Philadelphia	5	60	.064
Washington	4	61	.048
Atlanta	3	62	.032
St. Louis	2	63	.016
San Diego	1	64	.000

Seattle	100	000	000	10-2	5	1
Baltimore	000	100	000	11-3	11	0
Steven Jennings						
Abbott, Rame (7) and Plummer; Flanagan and Dempsey, W-Flanagan, 9-4. L-Rame, 3-2. HR-Seattle, Roberts (4), Baltimore, Murray (11).						
California	000	000	000-0	2	0	0
Boston	020	100	11x-5	8	0	0
Knappe and Downing; Wright and Flak, W-Wright, 3-0. L-Knappe, 6-5. HRs-Boston, Scott (4), Hobson (12).						
Wiswaukee	001	001	200-7	13	1	1
Seattle	002	000	000-2	8	1	1

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